

Peres bid to soothe coalition partners

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Prime Minister Shimon Peres said tonight that he was fully aware of the "pain" caused by the government's decision to free so many Palestinian terrorists. "But if we had them (the three Israeli prisoners) here, that too would have been an en, painful wound."

Peres made these remarks during an oscillatory address to members of the coalition parties meeting in the Knesset.

He noted that the negotiations with Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command had begun under the previous government "and I, as leader of the opposition, fully supported them."

On the issue of an inquiry commission into the Lebanon war, the premier declared forcefully that he himself was not in favour of such a commission being set up now. The country and the government had far more pressing matters to deal with, he said.

He stressed, though, that this did not mean he had changed his outlook on the issue in principle. (In the past, Peres has called for the establishment of a commission of inquiry.)

Pressed by Likud members to see how long "now" would last, the premier would only say that it would be the three opposition motions

for the House agenda due to be debated tomorrow morning.

"Why should I commit myself for all eternity?" Peres responded to Yehoshua Matza (Likud-Herut), who grumbled aloud that the premier's assurance "has not set our minds at ease."

Peres's purpose in his speech was to ease the conflicts and tensions that have sharpened within the coalition since the prisoner exchange, the demands for the release of the Jewish terrorists and the pressure for an inquiry commission in the wake of U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis's disclosure that then-defence minister Ariel Sharon had revealed to the Americans his invasion plans seven months before they were implemented.

"You won't persuade me and I won't persuade you," the premier harangued Matza. "Let's just try and be pragmatic."

Vice-Premier and Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir, who sat alongside Peres, declined to speak after the premier. But Ehud Olmert (Likud-Lama) said he spoke for the whole of his faction when he accused certain Labour members of deliberately exploiting the calls for an inquiry commission, or the revelations of Lewis, in order to foment tension within the unity government.

The Labour Alignment is to meet (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rabin strongly defends exchange of prisoners

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Post Knesset Reporter

When there was no military option, all Israeli governments negotiated with terrorist organizations on exchange of prisoners and paid necessary price. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday.

He was making a government statement in the Knesset on last night's release of 1150 security prisoners for three IDF prisoners held by Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

The debate on Rabin's statement was interrupted at 6:30 p.m. to enable coalition members to attend a meeting with the prime minister to discuss the demands for clemency for the Jewish underground defendants.

The debate is scheduled to resume tomorrow, when two no-confidence motions are taken up. Tehiya is to be one of the motions, faulting

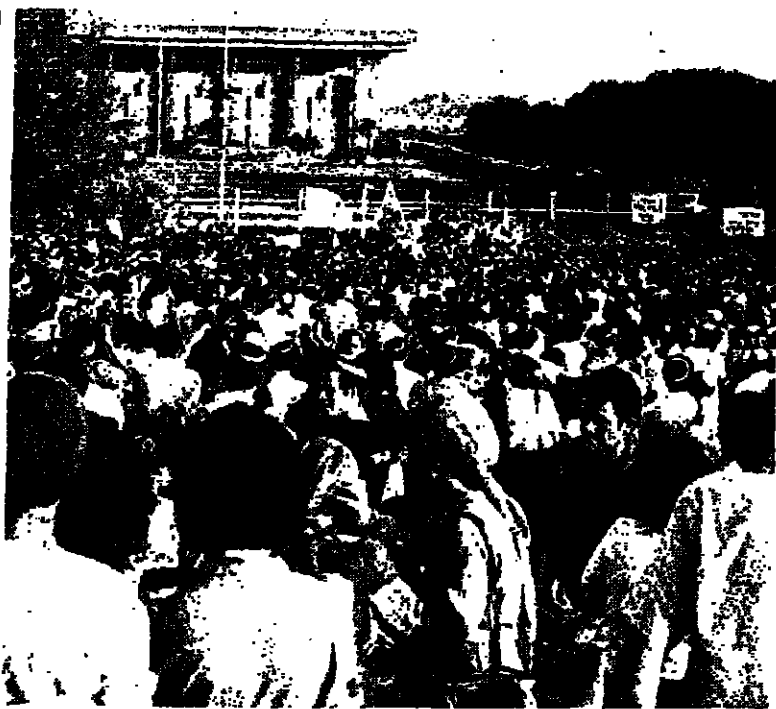
the government for the exchange, and the Citizens Rights Movement wants the government voted out because of its "severe blow to the rule of law" (a reference to the consideration of freeing the Jewish underground suspects).

Rabin was interrupted repeatedly, mainly by Genua Cohen (Tehiya) and Meir Kahane (Kach). There were also a number of exchanges across the floor and some internal arguments within the Likud benches.

Rabin said all Israeli governments, whatever their political complexion, have followed the rule of exercising any military option for the release of prisoners or hostages, despite the risk. In this case, however, there was no military option, he said.

When there was no choice but to negotiate, all our governments negotiated, Rabin said. But even then they all drew the line and re-

(Continued on Page 7)



Gush Emunim members demonstrate outside the Knesset yesterday to press for clemency for the Jewish underground defendants. Story - page 2. (Yitzhak Harari)

Red Cross flees under fire as Beirut battle resumes

BEIRUT. - A Red Cross team rescued 14 wounded Palestinians under fire from Beirut's Bourj al-Barajneh refugee camp, but had to leave scores of others behind for a second day when Shi'ite Moslem and Palestinian fighters ended a shaky cease-fire.

Only six ambulances out of a 17-vehicle convoy got into the shell-battered camp. They raced out 30 minutes later with bullets whizzing overhead, when the truce called to aid their mercy mission broke down.

In one ambulance, reporters saw a pregnant woman in labour. They saw another woman in an ambulance, her head and chest swathed in blood-stained bandages. A man lay with glazed eyes staring at the roof in the same ambulance.

The rescued casualties were taken to hospitals in the Druse-controlled Shouf Mountains east of Beirut. The Druse have remained neutral in the Shi'ite-Palestinian fighting.

Police said 368 people have been killed and 1,693 wounded since Shi'ite Amal militiamen backed by

armoured units of the Lebanese Army's mainly Shi'ite 6th brigade attacked the camps.

Palestinian sources have said there were some 250 wounded lying in Bourj al-Barajneh.

Shortly after the ambulances drove off yesterday, a Lebanese Army armoured personnel carrier and four carloads of Shi'ite militiamen moved in to take positions on the camp's western fringe.

Yesterday's action came amid reports that the Syrian army might intervene to disarm the encircled Palestinians.

The reports also said the Syrians may seek as well to separate Moslem and Christian militias fighting each other in Lebanon's 10-year-old civil war, but only after Israel completes its withdrawal from Lebanon.

Radio stations reported that this possibility has been strengthened by the failure of Arab diplomatic mediation to end the Beirut camps war that began May 19.

The Syrians maintain an estimated (Continued on Page 7)

5 soldiers hurt; seven gunmen killed

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
METULLA. - Five Israeli soldiers were wounded yesterday, and Israel Defence Forces sources report at least nine gunmen were killed in separate clashes with the IDF.

Four of the soldiers were wounded when a roadside bomb exploded near an IDF patrol in Majdal Salim, in the centre of the security zone. Three of the soldiers were rushed to Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

Another soldier was wounded yesterday afternoon when a patrol conducting searches in Shakra near Majdal Salim encountered gunmen and exchanged fire. Two gunmen

were killed. The soldier was also transferred to Rambam.

On Sunday night, an IDF patrol spotted gunmen attempting to ford the Litani river near the Akiba bridge into the security zone, and fired at them. The IDF spokesman said that soldiers saw Unifil men remove several bodies near the site of the clash yesterday morning, and army sources said at least seven gunmen were killed. Israeli soldiers were not injured.

In a third incident, two Katyusha rockets were fired at a South Lebanese Army headquarters in the Shi'ite village of Bint Jbail.

3,000 dead in Bangladesh, but toll could total 20,000

DACCA, Bangladesh (AP) - At least 3,000 people were killed by the hurricane-force winds that whipped mammoth waves over the islands and coast of Bangladesh on Friday night, the Red Cross said yesterday. News reports, however, put the death toll as high as 20,000.

George Reid, spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross, said the violent storm had destroyed homes and almost everything in its path as it cut across the south of this impoverished Asian country.

"There are at least 3,000 dead, but there are countless thousands missing," Reid said in a telephone interview from Geneva. He said the death toll had been arrived at by counting "confirmed bodies, as of midday today."

Reid said Red Cross officials on the disaster scene were reporting "cadavers of people in the sea, carcasses of animals in the sea, crops completely destroyed, washed out,

several islands completely covered in water."

"Several islands have become completely denuded of people, of houses, of cattle, of dwellings," Reid said. "The situation on the ground is pretty desperate."

The Press Trust of India news agency quoted "reports from outlying areas" of Bangladesh as saying more than 20,000 were believed to have perished and 40,000 were missing. That figure could not be confirmed by the Red Cross or any other source.

The Red Cross yesterday launched an appeal for 4.5 million Swiss francs (\$1.73 million) to fund emergency relief for victims in Bangladesh.

The money will be used to provide food, clothing, medicine and household goods to 120,000 of the worst affected persons, the League of Red Cross Societies said in a news release in Geneva. (Fuller report - Page 4)

Prices up today

Subsidized items up 25%, fuels 25% but petrol 41%, imported electrical appliances 29.5%, most other goods 14%; contracts set at IS985=\$. Next rises due August 1

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Prices of most goods and services rose last night by 14 to 41 per cent. The increases came four days before the end of the official two-month price freeze which began April 1.

The Treasury announced that the prices of all subsidized basic commodities were to increase as of midnight by 25 per cent. The Energy Ministry announced a similar increase for fuels - except petrol which went up by 41 per cent due to an increase in excise tax.

The Industry and Trade Ministry announced that all other products and services were to rise 14 per cent, in accordance with the package deal. But the ministry also released a list of 40 products considered exceptions, whose prices were allowed to jump by 17 to 37 per cent.

A Manufacturers Association spokesman said the price hikes failed to satisfy many industrialists and "explosive pressure" was building up in the association to pull out of

the package deal.

Histadrut sources said there was no justification for the 25 per cent increase in fuel prices.

Prices are to go up again soon when the Treasury raises the Value Added Tax from 15 to 17 per cent, as decided by the cabinet last week.

In addition, the Energy Ministry has already indicated it will ask the Knesset Finance Committee to approve a 25 per cent hike in the price of electricity.

According to the package deal, prices are now to be frozen until August 1. The Industry and Trade Ministry has stated that the exchange rate now effective for hotel payments, purchase of cars and spare parts and payments made according to on-going contracts will be IS985 to the U.S. dollar - 14 per cent more than the IS864 rate in effect until yesterday.

Rents payable on the first of the month are to be calculated at the IS985 rate. If rent is due on a different day, one must calculate it by finding the exchange rate on the day

one paid rent in April, adding 14 per cent. For example, if the rent is due on the 12th of the month, one takes the exchange rate on April 12 and adds 14 per cent.

The 14 per cent figure represents 80 per cent of the devaluation since April 1. This was the rate of increase agreed on by the sides to the package deal in April.

Yesterday's price hikes were the latest in the recent series of economic measures. Last week the Knesset Finance Committee approved a levy on private cars and the doubling of the travel tax to \$300. Today the panel is expected to approve extending income tax on child allowances to benefits for the third child in a family. But the committee is likely to reject the proposed education fee.

At the Finance Ministry itself there is concern that yesterday's measures will mark the beginning of a new wave of galloping inflation. According to some ministry estimates, June's increase in the Consumer Price Index will be 20 to 25 per cent. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Late-night talks to avert Ata closure

By AVI TEMKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Teams from the Treasury and the Industry and Trade Ministry were busy late last night trying to find a solution that would avert the closure of the Ata textile company.

According to reports last night, the teams were considering a proposal put forward by Yoastan Hurvitz, son of Minister without Portfolio Yigael Hurrvitz. According to the reports, the proposal would cost the government \$7 million less than the proposal put forward by Sharon.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres yesterday instructed the teams to report to him personally on their progress.

According to a spokesman for the

Prime Minister's Office, the teams were trying to work out an alternative set of proposals to those presented by Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, but rejected yesterday morning by the Ministerial Economic Committee.

Peres met yesterday with Sharon and with Energy Minister Moshe Shabai after the committee meeting. The Prime Minister's office declined to comment on Sharon's declaration after the meeting, that Peres some months ago had given his personal pledge not to let Ata close.

The committee decided by eight votes to two, with one abstention, to reject Sharon's proposed \$40-million package of benefits and cash payments to a group of investors headed by Eliezer Peleg, the acting

managing director of the company. Meanwhile, in Haifa, workers at the Ata plant stopped work yesterday afternoon and barricaded the plant.

The workers were stunned by news of the committee vote, as no contingency plans had been made by the Histadrut or the government for their future.

They put up a barricade, fearing that when District Court Judge Eliezer Barr is officially informed of the government's failure to keep the plant going this morning, he might order a security company to take over the factory and its assets for the creditors. Ata owes over \$20 million.

The Haifa Labour Council, which (Continued on Page 7)

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In deep grief, we announce the passing of the beloved and most dear head of our family

Rabbi SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON זצוקללהו

The funeral will take place today, May 28 (Sivan 8) leaving for Har Hazetim at 11:00 a.m. from his home, Haplega 41, Bayit Vegan, Jerusalem, and at 12 noon will pass Yeshivath Porath Yosef, Rehov Yosef Ben Mattityahu, Geula.

Sassoon and Feuchtwanger Families

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We mourn with great sorrow the passing of our International President

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Federation of Yeshivoth Porath Yosef

We mourn with great sorrow the passing of our esteemed and beloved President

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The American Friends of
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Dr. Eli Borowski and his wife Batya

on the occasion of the ground-breaking ceremony for the museum's building taking place today,

28 May, at 4 p.m.

on the site near the Israel Museum in the presence of

The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Yitzhak Navon and the Mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	21.55	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	16	14	20
BIRMINGHAM	15	13	19
BIRMINGHAM	17	15	21
CHICAGO	18	16	22
COPENHAGEN	13	11	17
FRANKFURT	12	10	16
GENEVA	11	9	15
HELSINKI	10	8	14
HONG KONG	26	24	30
JERUSALEM	21	19	25
LONDON	12	10	16
LONDON	13	11	17
MONTREAL	9	7	13
NEW YORK	15	13	19
OSLO	10	8	14
PARIS	15	13	19
RIO DE JANEIRO	13	11	17
SAO PAULO	11	9	15
STOCKHOLM	10	8	14
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ZURICH	11	9	15

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy with considerable drop in temperature.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	72	18-30	14-21
Golan	73	14-31	10-26
Safed	70	17-30	13-26
Haifa Port	72	19-26	14-26
Tiberias	51	18-24	13-26
Nazareth	19	17-33	13-33
Afula	29	15-36	13-33
Shomron	22	16-33	13-28
Tel Aviv	32	18-32	13-28
B-G Airport	31	18-35	13-30
Jericho	21	19-37	14-34
Gaza	61	20-31	16-29
Beer Sheva	12	16-36	13-32
Elazar	15	22-38	19-30

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The University of Haifa's 13th annual meeting: Today, May 28, a luncheon marks the inauguration of the Ancestral Research Foundation for Genetics and Molecular Evolution. In the evening, Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Prof. Benjamin Akzin (posthumously), Prof. Jacques Attali - the French presidential adviser, Mr. Morley M. Cohen of Canada and Mr. Shlomo Zalman Shtrichitz of the United States will receive honorary doctorates. Tomorrow, May 29, the President's Award will be presented to Mr. B.D. "Dusty" Miller of England and Mr. Marcel Stourdes of France. Dr. Suzanne Miller of West Germany will receive the M. Carmel Award.

President and Mrs. Chaim Herzog yesterday held a private farewell luncheon for outgoing U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Samuel Lewis. Prime Minister Shimon Peres attended.

In ceremonies recently held at Boys Town Jerusalem, the British Friends of Boys Town dedicated student dormitory suites in honor of Lady Sarah Cohen and Yehuda Avner, Israel's ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Avner. A wing of a dormitory building donated by Sir Leslie Porter, president of the British Friends, and Lady Shirley Porter was also dedicated. The Boys Town Students' Centre was named in honor of Mark E. Hertzberg, co-chairman of the British Friends, and Mrs. Hertzberg. Guests included Mrs. Auri Herzog, wife of the president; the British Ambassador, William Squire and Mrs. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sherman and Mr. and Mrs. Solly Klapisch, president of the Israeli Friends.

ARRIVALS

For the University of Haifa's 13th annual board of governors meeting, from the U.S.: Mr. Nathan S. Anceal, Mr. Ed Alcosser, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Aufzenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Ave Butensky, Prof. Joel Elkes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Monte Friedman, Mr. Louis H. Golden, Mr. H. and Dr. Romana Primus, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Rosen, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Saltzman, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Shephard, Mr. and Mrs. Shlomo Shtrichitz, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Zimmman from Canada - Mr. Alec Aylat, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Bessner, Mr. and Mrs. Morley M. Cohen, from the U.K. - Mr. and Mrs. B. D. "Dusty" Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Palmer, and Prof. Trevor Smith; from South Africa - Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Raphael; from Switzerland - Prof. David Klein; from West Germany - Dr. Suzanne Miller; and from France - Mr. Marcel Stourdes.

Common Market ties

MADRID (Reuters). - Spain's planned entry into the European Community next year will benefit Latin American and North African countries, former French foreign minister Claude Cheysson said yesterday. Cheysson handles north-south ties and Mediterranean affairs in the European Commission.

The David Yellin Teachers College
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is proud to announce the **DEDICATION** of the **Gildesgame Family Physics Laboratory** on the occasion of the 90th birthday of **LEON GILDESGAME** in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. LEON L. GILDESGAME of Mt. Kisco, New York, distinguished guests, members of the Board of Directors, faculty and students.

HOME NEWS

Settlers pressure terrorists with 'wanted' posters

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter
NEVE DEKALIM, Gaza Strip. - Settlers yesterday plastered on the walls of Hebron "wanted" posters showing some of the recently freed Arab terrorists, while others put up posters in Nablus warning all the freed prisoners to leave the territory as fast as they can.

In the Katif region in the Gaza Strip here, residents are also deeply concerned with the release of the 1,150 Arab prisoners in last week's exchange for the three IDF captives. But so far the Katif settlers have taken none of the steps that their Judea and Samaria counterparts have taken.

Yesterday's "wanted" posters in Hebron are just the first of a series the residents plan to put up, Shalom Wach, the head of the Kiryat Arba council, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

The settlers announced last week they would compile the names, pictures and addresses of the freed terrorists in the area and will post them prominently for the public.

Wach said this action will continue so that none will be able to remain in the area.

Jewish residents in the Nablus area have, meanwhile, put up similar notices. Ze'ev Saffer, who heads a committee of 10 settlements there told *The Post* the settlers posted the placards on walls throughout Nablus between 2 and 3 a.m. yesterday, and later in the day some returned to distribute leaflets.

Written in Arabic, English and Hebrew, the notices say that the Jews residing in the mountain ridge above Nablus "have not forgiven and will not forgive you for the sins you committed. Since there has been no *sulha* (reconciliation), we cannot recognize you as neighbors with whom we can maintain peaceful relations."

Accordingly, they advised the freed prisoners "to get out of here as soon as possible."

The notices ended with a warning to "all residents of the Nablus area" that if stone-throwing or terrorist attacks continue there will be "an immediate response."

The residents have established a call-up system which will enable them to quickly summon settlers for a reprisal or other action, a well placed source said.

The settlers are expected to follow this action with visits to terrorists' homes. They are also expected to press the authorities to let them patrol roads and search cars as the Civil Guard does inside Israel. Saffer argued that since they use the roads, they want to secure them just as they secure their settlements. The army's measures have not been sufficient, he said.

Such activism, however, has not been shared by all residents in the administered territories. Yitzhak Shavivitz, who last week led Karmei Shomron and Emmanuel residents through Kalkilya blasting their car horns at 1 a.m., told *The Post* they have decided to wait before taking additional action. He said the military government had promised to tighten security, and said sources in the coalition had advised them to resist so as not to spoil the chances for an early release of the convicted and accused Jewish terrorists.

The Gaza Strip has also been quiet, although residents of the Katif region were anxious over developments.

"I don't think a terrorist who sat 15 years in jail will immediately resume attacks," one resident said. "He's got to rest, get used to freedom. But the awe which surrounds him in the area, and the fact his friends see one can attack and emerge alive, is worrying."

Several settlers said they have already sensed a new mood among their Arab neighbors. "They feel they licked us," a resident of Gan Or said.

The stabbing of a Gan Or resident in Khan Yunis on the eve of Remembrance Day was a warning throughout the area, "and we began to be more careful," Gidi Hamami of Gan Or said. Now residents go to Khan Yunis in pairs and whoever lacks a weapon now buys one, he said.

"I'm afraid," his wife Dina confided, "Now we watch anyone who enters the settlement to see where he goes and who he visits."

Protests outside Knesset for and against underground

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Israelis who support immediate freedom for the defendants in the Jewish terrorist underground outnumbered by about 10-to-1 the Israelis who showed up outside the Knesset yesterday to oppose the release of the men who have been convicted or still face trial for their roles in the underground.

Neither group presented any new arguments in the current controversy.

The pro-clemency demonstrators were mostly religious from West Bank settlements. Dozens of *haredim* scattered through the crowd of 3,000 did little to mitigate the nationalist tone of the speakers.

Boos greeted Likud spokesmen, such as MK Michael Eitan, with hecklers shouting that it was "the Likud that ordered the boys arrested."

Zippi Livni, whose husband Menachem is the acknowledged leader of the accused conspirators, argued that the release of 1,150 Palestinian security prisoners last week justifies the release of her husband and the others.

The demonstration of about 300 opponents of the underground was organized by the youth wing of the United Kibbutz Movement. Many of the demonstrators were members of Netivot Shalom, the religious group opposed to Gush Emunim.

Speakers decried the prisoner exchange, but argued against releasing members of the underground, saying that "two wrongs don't make a right." They also expressed strong disapproval of the underground and of those who are "interfering with the judicial system."

There was a heavy police and Knesset guard presence at the scene.

PRICES UP

(Continued from Page One)
"The Industry and Trade Ministry stressed that the date of the price rises had been coordinated with the Histadrut and the private employers."

The price hikes came on the eve of a meeting of the package deal partners, who are due to convene today in the framework of the Economic and Social Council. The Treasury hinted in the past week that it would like Histadrut approval for a further increase in prices of subsidized goods, particularly public transportation.

The list of 40 items for which price hikes were allowed was approved last Thursday by the package deal review committee, which includes representatives of the government, the Histadrut and the industrialists. At the same time the review committee rejected requests for increases in the prices of 210 items.

Manufacturers Association spokesman Eli Laniado said last night that the pressure in the group against the package deal may result in a formal decision within the next few days to leave the accord.

Industrialists' dissatisfaction went beyond what they considered insufficient price hikes, he said.

"We entered the package deal in November 1984 on the explicit understanding that it was to provide a breathing spell for the government to take steps to get the economy on its feet. There were even specific promises that the government would cut its own budget as recommended by every respectable economist, yet nothing has been done in this direction except talk," Laniado stated.

Among those products for which large price hikes were approved are coffee (28 per cent price increase) and sugar (25 per cent). This is despite large drops in the prices of these two products on the world commodity markets in recent weeks.

Other products going up by more than 14 per cent include: Noodles (29.5 per cent), instant coffee (26 per cent) and non-subsidized bread (18 per cent). Imported electrical appliances went up 29.5 per cent.

Below are some of the new prices:

Bread - 750 gram loaf:	IS115
Cooking oil - liter:	IS175
Milk - liter:	IS255
Eggs:	IS124
Frozen chicken - 1 kilogram No. 1:	IS2,680
Eggs No. 1:	IS36
Ground meat - 1 kilogram:	IS5,370
Petrol - 91 Octane, liter:	IS721
94 Octane, liter:	IS845
Kerosene, liter:	IS425
Cooking gas 12 kilogram:	IS10,190

Man killed in crash

HADERA (Itim). - A man was killed yesterday afternoon when he lost control of his car and drove into a tree south of here.

The man, who has not been identified, was driving on the old Haifa-Tel Aviv road when his car veered off the road and crashed into the tree.

Youth stabbed to death

An 18-year-old youth from Jenin was stabbed to death yesterday morning by another youth at the Kalandiya vocational school north of Jerusalem.

Police say they know the identity of the killer of Hawfik Walla, but have not found him. Witnesses said the stabbing came during an argument between the two youths. (Itim)

Stabbing victim dies

RAMALLAH (Itim). - A woman who had been stabbed by her husband on Friday died in the hospital here Sunday. The woman, Fatma Sa'id Mussa, 54, from the Ammurya refugee camp near Ramallah, died of blood poisoning caused by the wound.

The husband, who was arrested, reportedly confessed to stabbing his wife during an argument.

Egypt cuts energy use

CAIRO (Reuters). - Egypt has launched a drive to cut fast-rising energy use, with curbs on consumption and earlier working hours in the public sector and reduced television air time, a government spokesman said yesterday.

Commercial street lighting displays have been banned and state television will cut its transmission time to eight hours from 13, the spokesman said.

The government also wants to encourage conservation in factories and introduction of solar heating in homes and workplaces to reduce electricity consumption, he said.

Ministry of Electricity officials are worried by a 14 per cent annual rise in power usage. Other officials have expressed concern that rising domestic consumption could reduce or even eliminate Egypt's exportable oil surplus.

Philanthropist Solomon Sassoon

Jerusalem Post Staff
Rabbi Solomon David Sassoon, philanthropist, former owner of one of the world's most important Hebrew manuscripts and son of an Iraqi family whose business empire stretched from Hongkong to London, died yesterday in Jerusalem.

The funeral is to take place today on the Mount of Olives, in Jerusalem.

Sassoon, who was born in 1915 and ordained as an Orthodox rabbi in 1936, lived in Letchworth outside London until he came to this country in 1970. In 1942 he inherited the collection of over 1,000 Hebrew and Samaritan manuscripts put together by his father, David Solomon Sassoon.

Several works from the manuscript collection were published for the first time by Solomon David

Lewis voices regrets to Shamir

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis offered his regrets to Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir yesterday for any "misunderstandings" that had arisen from his recent statements to the news media.

Lewis sought a meeting with Shamir yesterday afternoon. He stressed, according to Israeli sources, that he had had no intention of interfering in Israel's internal affairs.

Lewis's clarification referred to a television interview last week in which the ambassador disclosed that then-defense minister Ariel Sharon had told U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib in December of 1981 of "hypothetical" Israeli plans for invading Lebanon as far as Beirut.

In a subsequent briefing to foreign newsmen, the envoy criticized the Lebanon war.

The Israeli sources noted that Lewis had not retracted anything he had said. He had merely regretted "misunderstandings" that had arisen out of what he had said.

Meanwhile a former top Israeli diplomat, Gideon Rafael, has recalled a conversation with Habib in autumn 1982 in which the envoy described the meeting with Sharon a year earlier in December 1981 - and mentioned that Sharon had produced a map replete with arrows showing the proposed routes of the IDF's advance on Beirut.

Rafael and Habib met in Florence, Italy, where both attended an international conference.

PERES BID

(Continued from Page One)
today to discuss its position on the calls for a commission. In light of Peres's stand, which was echoed yesterday by faction chairman Rafi Edri, the most that the pro-commission advocates can hope for is a free vote without party discipline.

This would generate bitter resentment from the Likud, but would not, in the view of political observers, trigger the breakdown of the coalition.

On the demands for the release of the Jewish underground, Peres said all coalition members were united in their desire not to destroy the judicial system, and in their desire to prevent violence regardless of its origins or purpose. They also all agreed, he said, that the sole prerogative to drop charges against those men still on trial lay with the attorney-general, and that the sole prerogative to reprieve those men who had been sentenced lay with the president.

"I propose that we leave these prerogatives to these officeholders," the premier said.

He praised Justice Minister Moshe Nissim (Likud-Liberals) for enunciating "what amounts to the same position."

At a meeting of the Likud faction earlier in the day, Pinhas Goldstein said that those who seek to tie the prisoner exchange with the Jewish underground are "making a mistake. We must be patient and let the wheels of justice grind at their own pace. Only after judgements are handed down, should sympathizers of the underground take action by appealing to President Chaim Herzog to pardon them."

Faction member Michael Dekel said that the death penalty must be imposed immediately for those who commit murder in the course of terrorism against the state. "We must make it clear," Dekel said, "that in the future there will be no negotiations over the release of murderers and no mass prisoner exchanges because only heaven knows what our future red lines will be."

Ehud Olmert termed the inner cabinet's decision to accept Jibril's terms for the prisoner exchange as "intolerable... a clear sign that the ministers lack the necessary emotional courage."

And faction head Haim Kaufman accused "certain bodies within the Labour Party of keeping alive the fuse on the time bomb that will eventually blow up the Alignment-Likud national unity government."

Aluf (res.) Yehoshua Saguy, director of military intelligence during the Lebanon War, yesterday for the first time joined the demand for a commission of inquiry. Saguy was relieved of his position as intelligence chief as a result of the Kahan Commission's recommendations.

Sarah Honig adds:

The Labour Young Guard yesterday urged the party to vote for an inquiry commission and asked that all of the party's Knesset members support the motion when it comes up before the plenum.

Likud sources told *The Jerusalem Post* last night they are satisfied with Peres's speaking against the establishment of a commission. They said Peres is preserving the coalition and praised his readiness to stand up to criticism in his own party.

Anesthetist refuses to treat two-month-old

ASHKELON (Itim). - An anesthetist at the hospital here yesterday refused to work on a two-month-old infant from the Jabalya refugee camp in Gaza after being told that its mother had said on placing the child in a nurse's arms: "Let's hope they fix your eyes up so that you can see straight and throw stones at the Jews when you grow up."

The infant, Ahmed Dahlan, was in the hospital for an operation to correct a bad squint.

The director of the hospital promptly replaced the anesthetist.

The anesthetist, whose name was not released, said he had refused to work on the child because this would endanger his future security.

MKs score Technion

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Technion in Haifa came under severe attack for extravagance by the Knesset State Control Committee yesterday.

Committee member Ora Namir (Labour) charged that the institution "does anything it wishes, builds luxurious structures, allocates funds to its faculty instead of improving the status of its student body and at the same time, neglects research and the improvement in the level of its science studies."

Committee chairman David Libai (Labour) blasted the Technion for its "meaningless responses" to the criticism by the State Comptroller in his recent report.

He said the committee will ask the Technion president and the chairman of its public council to appear at the next committee meeting on the subject.



Meeting the press yesterday in Jerusalem are (left to right) Egyptian Oil Minister Abdel Hadi Kandil, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, and Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Tel Aviv Mohammed Bessiouy. (Rahamim Tzoref)

Egypt's oil minister stresses Taba issue

By DAVID LANDAU and AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporters
Egyptian Minister of Petroleum, Abdel Hadi Kandil stressed during talks in Jerusalem yesterday his country's insistence on resolving the Taba dispute by arbitration. He conferred on this and other issues in separate meetings with Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir.

The issue of the disputed strip of Sinai coast came up during a 15-minute conversation which Peres and the minister held alone.

They spent another hour discussing broader bilateral and Mideast issues. They are to meet again before the end of Kandil's two-day visit.

To Shamir, Kandil said Taba is of key importance to President Hosni Mubarak and to Egypt in the context of Israeli-Egyptian relations. Shamir argued that arbitration could be a long and tense process. He therefore advocated the alternative process of conciliation, which he said could be concluded briefly and by mutual

agreement to a conciliator's proposal.

Both methods are mentioned in the Israel-Egypt peace treaty. Egypt has consistently demanded arbitration.

A second round of negotiations on Taba is to be held later this week.

Kandil, who arrived yesterday morning is accompanied by Muhammad Rashad Abdel Hameed, deputy chairman for operations at Egypt's fuel administration; Mustafa Roshdy, director-general of I.M.E.X. International, the Egyptian national oil company; and Fawzy Ibrahim Hussein, president of the Petroleum Council of Egypt.

Kandil paid courtesy calls on President Chaim Herzog and Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal and Kandil discussed the possible supply of natural gas to Egypt to consumers in southern Israel, and the export of Israeli petrochemicals to Egypt. Also on their agenda was a possible agreement for joint petroleum-refining.

\$300 travel tax has smooth take-off

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. - No delays or disruptions of outgoing passengers were noted at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday, the day when the \$300 travel tax took effect.

However, the Customs Authorities tightened inspection on the payment of the 20 per cent surcharge on tickets yesterday to counter the travel agents' refusal to charge it on foreign airline tickets since last Thursday.

Tourists and new immigrants are exempt from the surcharge, but customs officials found a few Israelis trying to leave without paying it. But the officials let the Israelis board their planes after they signed a dec-

laration they would pay the tax on their return. No passenger was delayed on account of non-payment of the surcharge.

Travel agents said that passengers who had not paid the surcharge could not be detained as only the travel agents were obliged by law to pay this tax to the government. The agents said the tax does not apply to imported services, which include foreign airline tickets. As of yesterday, travel agents stopped charging the surcharge on El Al tickets.

Travel agents also said that thousands of people managed to advance their flights out of the country and left before the \$300 travel tax came into effect.

'Jew shirts' are newest British punk clothing

LONDON (AP). - A leader of Britain's Jewish community yesterday described the latest punk fashion of wearing shirts like Jews were forced to wear in Nazi concentration camps as "grisly, grim, gruesome and sick."

The striped shirts, complete with the Star of David and prison numbers, are being sold for about £12.50 at shops specializing in far-out clothing.

Greville Janner, an opposition Labour Party lawmaker and president of the Board of Deputies of

British Jews, said prosecuting those responsible for selling the shirts wasn't the answer.

Students from Exeter University sent one of the shirts to the board after they found it in a local shop with the label "Jew Shirt." *The Daily Mail* reported.

A spokesman for a stall in London's Kensington Market, which buys the shirts from the Exeter shop, was quoted by the paper as saying they received complaints about them "all the time."

With great sorrow, we announce the passing of our dear

RUTHIE COHEN (Geshensky)

The funeral will take place, today, Tuesday, May 28, 1985 at 3:30 p.m. leaving from our Moadon.

Kibbutz Hazer

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

The Raymond and Beverly Sackler Faculty of Exact Sciences
The Sackler Faculty of Medicine
The Public Affairs Division
deeply mourn the passing of

Prof. SHALOM (Steve) FRIEDLAND
and extend sincere condolences to the family.

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of

SHALOM (Steve) FRIEDLAND

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, May 28, 1985. We will leave the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Daphna, Tel Aviv, at 11.00 a.m. for Har Hamenuhot, Jerusalem.

The Bereaved:
Wife - Helene
Children - Debby and Guy
Alex and Kathy
and their families
Sister - Helen
Aronson, Friedland and Pilpel Families
in Israel and abroad

Rishon rabbis ask Peres to free jailed body-snatchers

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RISHON LEZION. — The two chief rabbis of Rishon Lezion have asked Minister Peres to free the two jailed for exhuming the body of a Jewish soldier here and dumping it in the Moslem cemetery.

They have also asked Peres to have the body officially removed from the Jewish cemetery, where it was buried at the family's request.

David Ehrenfeld and Meir Agassi, each sentenced to three months in last November for removing Yelovici's body on the grounds she had not been formally converted to Judaism and had therefore been buried in the Jewish cemetery

contrary to *halacha* (religious law). The prosecution appealed the sentences, which were subsequently increased to a year in prison.

Chief Rabbi Yehuda David Wolpe and Yosef Azran argued in their letter to Peres that Anghelovici had been buried in the Jewish cemetery under false pretences.

Wolpe is currently at the centre of a controversy over a remark he made during a recent lecture in the town, when he stated that the national flag, unlike the prayer shawl, is not a holy object.

Wolpe told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that he had been misunderstood, and had not intended any disrespect toward the national flag.

Mail workers end sanctions negotiations resume

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Postal workers agreed yesterday to cut short the sanctions that had paralyzed mail deliveries, works committee and the Communications Ministry decided to by a labour-court request to its terms.

Post offices and sorting centres are expected to get back to regular operations today.

4,500 workers had planned to only the morning shift in sort centres and to close post offices for 10 days.

The Jerusalem District Labour Tribunal prevailed on the two sides to resume negotiations, and the post-

al workers promised not to apply sanctions at least until June 5.

The employees want a public postal authority to replace the government's postal services, as Bezek replaced the government telecommunications system. They also want more manpower, following the retirement or resignation of 400 staffers in the last six months.

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, who favours a postal authority, will appear before the Knesset Economics Committee tomorrow to press for action. Over a week ago Rubinstein persuaded the committee to allow the postal banks to come under the aegis of the postal authority, when and if it is established.

Two soldiers jailed for selling pistols

FA (Itim). — Two Air Force soldiers convicted of stealing 20 IDF pistols and selling them to criminals or Arabs who belong to terror were each sentenced to nine months in prison yesterday.

One of the pistols the soldiers sold found in the hands of terrorists, remaining 18 have yet to be recovered. The soldiers admitted to the pistols in return for drugs, heroin, and money, and to go away as a gift.

The soldiers, one of whom had served as a quartermaster, told the court in Jaffa that they

stole an unguarded crate of pistols in May 1984, and buried it near one of their homes in Lod, and later in a local park. The quartermaster also admitted to having persuaded his friend to take part in the theft.

The judges said the two soldiers' criminal surroundings influenced their crime, but said the difficult conditions in the men's homes was no reason to ease their sentence since their crime was grave.

The two soldiers' families shouted at the judges after the sentences were read, and accused one another's families of the greater responsibility in the affair.

Opposition leader awaits Herzog

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Opposition leader, Haughey, leader of the opposition in Ireland, has dissociated himself from the statement by a colleague that President Herzog should not visit Ireland in June. Haughey said in a message to Herzog that he is welcome to visit his country.

Herzog, a member of the Irish Fianna Fail Party in the senate, said Lanigan, called for cancelling Herzog's visit and the postponing

of talks on opening an Israeli Embassy in Dublin. Lanigan pointed to a series of incidents between Irish and Israeli troops in Lebanon and Israeli soldiers.

Lanigan also claimed that demonstrations could be expected if Herzog visited Ireland.

According to a Beit Hanassi spokesman, preparations for the president's visit to Ireland, where Herzog spent his youth, are proceeding as planned.

Scientists to receive Technion prize

Jerusalem Post Reporter

FA. — The Technion's \$35,000 Dantzig Prize will this year go to Dantzig, professor of Operations Research and Computer Science at Stanford University in California and Barnett Rosenberg, professor of Biophysics at Michigan University.

The prize is to be awarded at the Technion on June 19, the institute's anniversary, announced yesterday. Dantzig will receive the prize in

recognition of his "outstanding contribution to engineering and the sciences through his pioneering work in mathematical programming and development of the simplex method."

Rosenberg receives the prize in recognition of his "outstanding contribution to medical research through his pioneering discovery of the value of platinum-based compounds in treatment of testicular, ovarian and other cancers, and his persistence in proving their effectiveness."

NEWS BRIEFS

Police left dangling

THE POLICE'S northern district headquarters has had its phone service cut off since Sunday, and as of last night the police still could not get Bezek to fix the problem.

Since certain information cannot be transmitted by police radio for security reasons, policemen and officers have been forced to drive long distances to headquarters to report on various cases.

Officers convicted

TWO POLICEMEN were convicted yesterday by the Police Disciplinary Court in Petah Tikva of beating David Suissa — son of Prison Commissioner Rafi Suissa.

The incident occurred in May 1983, before the victim's father took his current post. The two policemen entered a Rehovot restaurant and asked a friend sitting with David Suissa to identify himself. Suissa began to argue with the police, who then handcuffed him, hit him in the mouth with handcuffs, and arrested him without telling him why.

The court ruled that there was enough evidence to convict the two even though Suissa could not testify because he is currently serving a prison sentence in France on drug charges. One policeman was sentenced to 14 days in the lock-up and the other to 21 days.

Four-fold increase

MEVASSERET YERUSHALAYIM resident Dalia Jani yesterday gave birth to quadruplets at Bikur Holim Hospital in Jerusalem. The three girls and one boy, weighing 800-950 grams each, were delivered by caesarean section and immediately placed in incubators.

Dalia Jani and her husband Shafik already have a 10-year-old son and a seven-year-old daughter.

Bribes for electricity

EIGHT RESIDENTS of the village of Tzura near Nazareth who bribed the director of the Israel Electric Corporation's Tiberias district to connect their houses up to the power grid illegally were yesterday given one-year suspended sentences and fined IS75,000 to IS500,000 by the Nazareth District Court.

The eight had failed to build air-raid shelters in their houses, as required by their building permits, and had therefore been refused permission to connect the house to the electricity grid.

The IEC official and a middleman in the deal are being tried separately.

Petrol bombs

FOUR PETROL bombs were thrown at an Egged bus travelling near Dura in the Hebron area, early yesterday morning. They did not explode.

Two hours later stones were hurled at Egged bus no. 70 when it passed near the refugee camp Am'ari, in the vicinity of El-Bireh.

Heat wave to break

BEIT DAGAN. — The weather is expected to cool off somewhat today after yesterday's heat wave.

A hot-air current from Libya caused the heat wave. Temperatures hit 38 degrees in Eilat and 30 in Jerusalem.

The duty weatherman here said the coastal area did not feel the full force of the heat wave yesterday due to a cool westerly wind from the sea.

A northwesterly wind from Europe is expected to bring the temperature down today. There is a possibility of rain early tomorrow, particularly in the north.

NEWS ANALYSIS / Sarah Honig

Likud profits from call to free Jewish 'terrorists'

TEL AVIV. — Political analysts believe that the Likud in general and Vice Prime Minister Shamir in particular have managed to accrue considerable political capital from their demand for the release of the Jewish terror-trial defendants.

The Likud, it is noted, has for the time being dashed Labour's hopes for a renewed alliance with the religious parties. By making its move, the Likud took a position which is bound to be popular with most religious party voters and which none of the leaders of those parties can afford to ignore. Even the relatively moderate National Religious Party has rallied to the cause of the Jewish underground defendants, to say nothing of Shas and Morasha. The Likud has now put itself in the vanguard of these parties, in a campaign also supported by the chief rabbis.

All this can do no harm to the Likud politically, and the damage to Labour's ability to establish new bridges with the religious parties has already been done. Labour is, at least in the near future, less able than before to toy with the idea of a narrow coalition without the Likud.

But just how far is the Likud ready to go in its effort to free the members of the Jewish underground? Will the Likud back its ardent declarations with actions? Is it willing to go the whole way even if the route leads to the collapse of the national unity government?

On the face of it, Likud leaders sounded more resolute than they had on most issues which had topped the Israeli agenda in past months. Thus

Shamir had intimated that even if the price would be the downfall of the national unity government, he and his colleagues would go on with the aim of releasing the terror trial defendants. This stance had done Shamir a great deal of good in the internal Likud context. He has now assumed a leadership role and tone which can only earn him a great many points in Herut's battle for primacy.

But high-ranking sources in Herut, including some close to Shamir, are not hesitant to state that this is all merely bravado. They say the Likud will indeed do everything, but not to the point of endangering the coalition.

The last thing which the Likud is likely to do is to jeopardize the coalition since the Likud is yet to get its turn at the helm, while Labour has in effect already reaped the benefits of the national unity government.

At the same time, the Likud sources note that Labour too cannot at this point afford to bring the government down, and hence Premier Peres's efforts to rein in the Labourites who wish to support the Lebanon war commission of inquiry moves. Labour has no way to form an alternative coalition now, and elections at this juncture are out of the question. So uncomfortable as Labour and the Likud may be together, they are doomed for the time being to share power. This also means they are free to blackmail and pressure each other and that they both must pull back when they get too close to the brink.

The word from Likud insiders, therefore, is that

the Likud will not go the whole way on the Jewish underground issue. It will, however, make loud noises that would suggest that it will not shrink back. In the end there will be a compromise, because the Likud would not be able to back off completely and Labour will not agree to drop charges against the defendants whose trials had not yet been completed.

Both Labour and Likud sources see the standoff as being resolved in the following manner — Labour will score a point by making sure that the trials against the Jewish terror defendants are not halted. The Likud will score a point by making sure that they do not serve the sentences meted out.

Sources in both parties predict a tacit agreement by Labour and the Likud to go ahead with the trials and sentence those convicted. At that point a recommendation for clemency will be made, and the convicts pardoned. The only question mark left is what will happen in the case of the most diehard firebrands who will refuse to express regret for their acts.

But on the whole, the Likud is seen as delivering the goods to its own supporters and to the religious party electorate, although not immediately. Labour, on the other hand, will be able to save face and note that it had preserved the legal system by making sure that no charges were dropped before the entire legal process had been brought to completion.

Teachers reject Navon's latest offer

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Histadrut Teachers' Union yesterday rejected Education Minister Yitzhak Navon's proposals for ending the dispute over dismissal of teachers, and further class disruptions are possible as early as tomorrow if no progress is made in the next round of talks between the union and the ministry scheduled for today.

All classes are to be held as usual today, however.

According to a union spokeswoman, Navon wants the union to postpone for one year salary increases plus receipt of 40,000 home-room and duty hours due in September.

The union is willing to postpone some hours, some pay or a little of both, the spokeswoman said, but not all the hours and as much pay as the minister wants.

The union's leadership also wants the burden of budget cuts to be divided more equally between elementary and post-elementary

education. As things stand now, the bulk of the cuts affect elementary education, with junior highs also bearing a good share of the burden, union officials claim.

The comparatively light cuts demanded of the high schools are why the rival Secondary School Teachers Association was able to reach an agreement with the Education Ministry, the Histadrut union leaders say.

Negotiations between the union and the ministry are to resume at 5 o'clock this afternoon and classes today will function normally. Further disruptions of classes are still a possibility as early as tomorrow, however, if no progress is made this evening.

The Secondary School Teachers Association is not threatening sanctions, even though the agreement it reached with the Ministry of Education last week still has not been signed by the Finance Ministry — which would prefer a joint agreement with both unions and which won't sign anything until the Education Ministry proves it is really making the required budget cuts.

Top rock groups to heat up summer

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

This summer looks set to be the hottest in Israel's history for rock music fans, with four major acts scheduled to appear here in June and July, and others expected to be announced soon.

Following the success of Dire Straits' appearances in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, top rock band Foreigner is to put on one show at the Yarkon Park on June 25. The four-man band, with five studio albums and a greatest-hits collection to its name, is riding high in local and international charts with its latest album, *Agent Provocateur*.

After Foreigner, at the beginning of July, Canadian singer/poet/songwriter Leonard Cohen is due for two concerts. He is to play at the Caesarea amphitheatre on July 4, and at Jerusalem's Sultan Pool on July 7.

British singer Joan Armatrading

and her band are due at the Yarkon Park on July 20, and Bcy George's Culture Club is to play there on July 23.

The concert organizers, Talit Productions and Irgunit, are already taking ticket reservations at 03-261116, and are offering reductions to purchasers of tickets for all concerts.

Meanwhile, British singer Shirley Bassey has been forced to cancel her scheduled appearances here for medical reasons.

Angry crowd attack petitioning students

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An angry crowd yesterday attacked six Tel Aviv University students who were petitioning passersby against the release of the Jewish terrorists on Dizengoff Street.

The police took some of the more violent attackers into the police car "to cool down." One Ashdod resident was arrested for questioning.

The police told the students: "If

you're attacked or beaten, dial 100." The students had obtained police and municipal permission to set up the counters and petition people at the Dizengoff-Frishman intersection. The crowd smashed the stand.

The students were also attacked by supporters of the Jewish terrorists Friday morning when they first set up their stands. Some 2,000 passersby signed the petition calling on Prime Minister Peres to resist pressures to release the Jewish terrorists.

Tel Aviv councilman raps budget cuts

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv's debts total more than IS220 billion, and the interest reaches IS100b. and not IS42b. as listed on the city's budget, councilman Arye Zucker (Mapam) said at the municipal council meeting called yesterday to approve the IS133b. budget for the fiscal year.

Zucker said that according to the budget, meals for needy elderly people will be cut by 50 per cent compared to last year. He said that the main cuts were in the most vital services, such as medical services and aid for the elderly and needy.

Zucker also blasted the city's guarantee of a \$400,000 loan for Ha'aretz Museum, which the city will have to pay in full. He said the city has eroded its financial base.

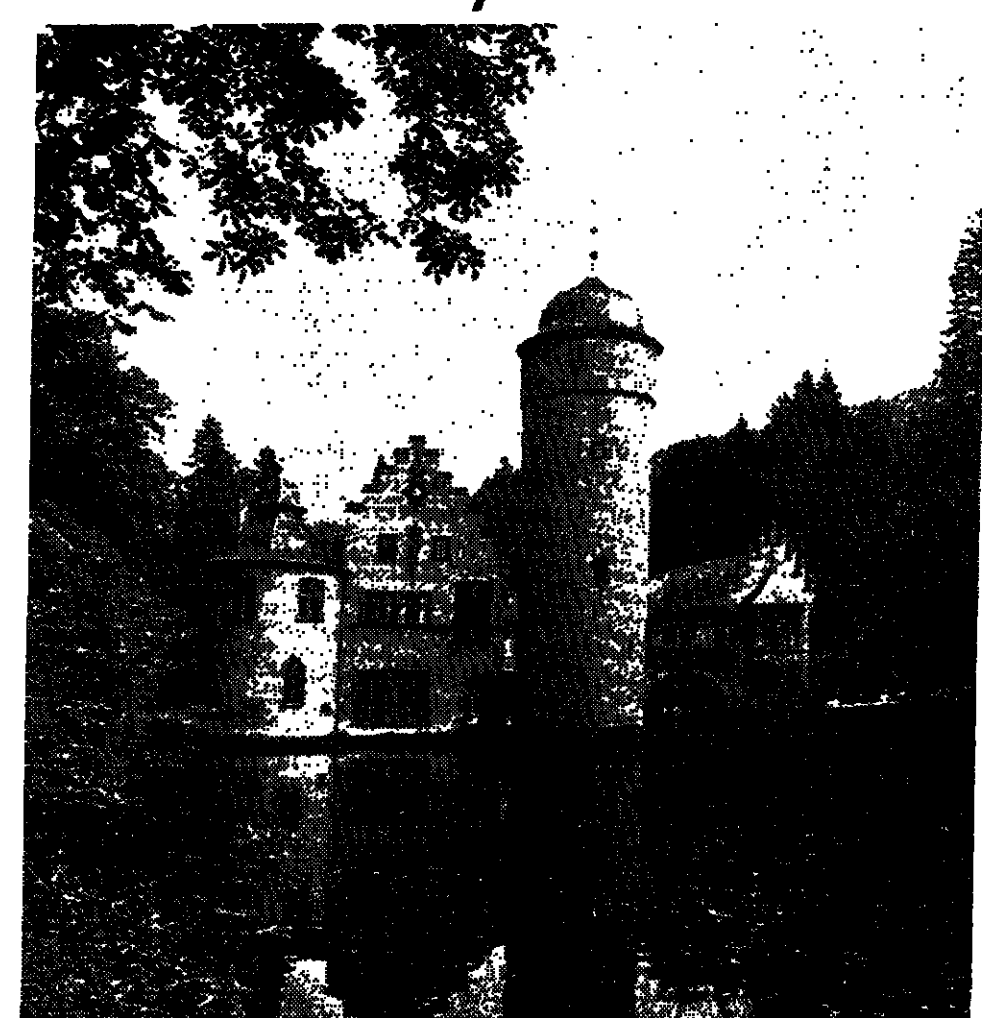
TV reviews Lebanese war

Various aspects of the Lebanon war are to be discussed on Israel Television's *Second Look* programme at 9.30 tonight, with the presentation of *The Sixth War*, edited and produced by Yisrael Segal.

SYMPOSIUM. — An international symposium on "Historical Traditions and Patterns of Modernization and Development" opened yesterday at the Hebrew University with the participation of scholars from the U.S., Japan, India, France, Poland, Australia and Israel.

ART. — An international advisory council comprising researchers and museum curators will be set up under the auspices of the Hebrew University's Centre for Jewish Art. It was announced at the close of last week's first international symposium on Jewish Art in Jerusalem.

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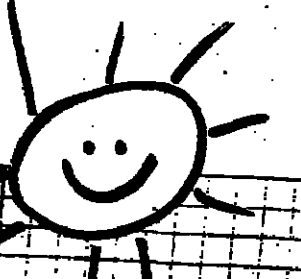
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Iran and Iraq step up air strikes on cities

BAHRAIN. (Reuters). — Iran and Iraq yesterday stepped up Persian Gulf War air strikes, with ten towns reported hit on either side of their common border.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said Iraqi warplanes struck at "selected targets" in three Iranian towns, including Abadan at the head of the gulf, and a military camp. In Tehran, the national news agency Irna said Iranian planes raided military and economic targets in seven towns.

Iraq on Sunday ended an eight-week lull in the air war, with bomb and missile attacks on Iranian centres in retaliation for what it said was Tehran's involvement in Saturday's car bomb attack on the Emir of Kuwait. Iran has denied the charge. The Baghdad spokesman said Iraqi jets yesterday hit the Iranian border towns of Sar-e-Pol-e-Zahab and Gilan-e-Gharb, in the central-northern war front, while another wave attacked the oil centre of Abadan.

Irna, received in London, quoted the armed forces staff command as saying Iranian planes attacked the Iraqi towns of Diana, Ali al-Gharbi and as-Sadiyah after earlier strikes on Aqrah and Koi Sanjaq — all within about 60 kilometres of the border. Both sides said all their planes returned to base.

Later, Irna said a squadron of

Iranian F16 fighter-bombers bombed the Iraqi cities of al-Amar and Jassan at 20-minute intervals beginning at 4 p.m., causing extensive damage.

Irna had earlier said that at least 13 people were killed and 45 wounded in Iraqi air raids on Tehran alone on Sunday, and that a large number of civilians were killed or wounded in aircraft and missile strikes on other Iranian centres.

The raids and missile strikes were the first since early April, when a month of raids by both sides left hundreds dead.

At UN headquarters on Sunday, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who visited both warring capitals last month, expressed regret at the resumption of raids on civilian areas and urged restraint.

A team including the foreign ministers of Iraq, Jordan and North Yemen was to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko late yesterday in Moscow for talks on ways of bringing an end to the war.

The delegation's main request is expected to be a plea to Moscow to help halt supplies of Soviet arms reaching Iran from Libya and North Korea, diplomats said.

The Soviet Union is also Iraq's main weapons supplier, but steers a neutral public line over the war.

Eight fans killed at soccer game

MEXICO CITY (AP). — Autopsies were to be performed yesterday to determine how eight people died Sunday in a crush of fans pressing to get into a soccer game here.

The official news agency Notimex said a commotion broke out in one of the long passageways leading into the University City Stadium, where a national championship game was about to begin.

Notimex said thousands of people without tickets were jamming the pedestrian tunnel into the stadium and "went crazy" when the doors to one entrance were shut. The news agency said the victims died of asphyxiation.

Two boys, ages 12 and 15, were among the dead and the rest were men over 20, according to an official. An estimated 90,000 people were inside the 1968 Olympic stadium — which holds just over 70,000 — when the game began at noon.

84 North Koreans arrive in Seoul

SEOUL (Reuters). — Tens of thousands of people cheered and waved as the first North Korean delegation to visit Seoul in 12 years arrived yesterday for Red Cross talks aimed at reuniting millions of people separated by the Korean war.

About 30 black cars and two buses brought the party of 14 delegates, 20 advisers and 50 newsmen across the demilitarized zone dividing the Korean peninsula.

The chief South Korean delegate to the talks told reporters at Earmunjeon he would try to make the discussions productive and attempt to tackle substantive matters.

Gorbachev is 'pessimistic'

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev told former West German chancellor Willy Brandt yesterday that the first round of arms-control talks in Geneva had been fruitless and said he was pessimistic about the second round.

Opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) arms expert Egon Bahr told reporters the Kremlin chief is negative about the talks with the U.S. which resume on Thursday.

Brandt, SPD chairman and architect of Bonn's rapprochement with Moscow in the late 1960s and early 1970s, met Gorbachev for five hours yesterday, including an hour-long discussion with only an interpreter present.

Bahr, who described Gorbachev as "harder than some believe," added that the Soviet leader expressed concern that no progress is likely at Geneva without U.S. policy changes.

Soviet pessimism derives from U.S. plans to go ahead with the "Star Wars" Strategic Defence Initiative

(SDI) research into an anti-missile defence system, he said.

Tass news agency said Gorbachev told Brandt at a Kremlin luncheon: "Let us take a realistic view of matters: The implementation of these plans would thwart disarmament talks."

Western diplomats said Moscow appears to be taking a firm line on the talks, although there could be more flexibility at the negotiating table this week.

Bahr said Gorbachev, accompanied at the talks by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, had also mentioned German "revanchism," a term used frequently in the Soviet media and meaning the desire to regain land lost in World War II.

He said Brandt told Gorbachev that there is no such thing in West Germany.

Tass said Gorbachev's meetings with Brandt covered world events in general, ranging from Nicaragua to the role of the Socialist International, which Brandt heads.

Hongkong begins transition to takeover by the Chinese

PEKING (Reuters). — China and Britain yesterday exchanged documents ratifying their agreement on the future of Hongkong, officially launching the colony on its 12-year transition to Chinese rule.

The accord, guaranteeing Hongkong's free market system and freedoms for 50 years after Britain hands back the territory in 1997, went into effect at the same time.

Vice-Foreign Minister Zhou Nan and British Ambassador Sir Richard Evans toasted each other with champagne after the ceremony.

"In the coming 12 years, the common responsibility of the Chinese and the British governments is to

maintain and develop stability and prosperity in Hongkong and ensure thorough implementation of the joint declaration (on Hongkong's future) and the smooth transfer of government in 1997," Zhou said at the ceremony.

Evans said Britain would abide strictly by the terms of the declaration, signed by the two countries' prime ministers last December.

While Britain will continue to administer the territory until June 30, 1997, China will have its say during the transitional period through the joint liaison group that will monitor the implementation of the pact.

Rebels raid Philippine town

ISABELA. Philippines (AP). — About 200 Communist rebels raided an army headquarters and municipal hall, killed 12 soldiers and four civilians, and freed eight prisoners before withdrawing, the military said yesterday.

A military report said the commander of a ranger company based in Isabela shot two raiders to death before the rebels killed him by tossing two hand grenades in his office in this central Philippine town on Sunday. Five other soldiers and four civilians were wounded and the rebels seized an undetermined number of firearms, the military said.

Isabela is a farming town 80 kilometres southwest of the provincial capital of Bacolod on Negros

Island. Negros is the Philippines' leading sugar-producing region and has been the scene of increasing clashes between government forces and guerrillas of the Communist New People's Army.

It was the second rural town raided by rebels in three days. Last Friday about 200 other guerrillas, reportedly led by the Rev. Conrado Balweg, a rebel Roman Catholic priest, killed eight troopers and set fire to a municipal hall in northern Kalina-Apayao province, the military said.

Seven rebels and two soldiers were killed in clashes in three other provinces during the weekend, military reports said.

UN chief meets Castro today in Havana

HAVANA (Reuters). — Southern Africa and Central America are expected to dominate discussions when UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrives in Cuba today to meet President Fidel Castro, diplomats said.

Cuba has about 25,000 troops in Angola and says they will stay there until South Africa pulls out of neighbouring Namibia and allows the UN to take interim control.

Cuba, a firm supporter of UN demands for Namibian independence, also has a military presence in leftist-ruled Nicaragua, which is under attack from U.S.-backed rebels.

Castro is expected to emphasise his anger at the launch last week of Radio Marti, an anti-communist station funded by Washington.

The Cuban leader will also press for the cancellation of Latin America's estimated \$360 billion debt, and Perez de Cuellar, a Peruvian, is well aware of the difficulties faced by the countries of his home region.

Monster tidal wave caught islanders asleep

DACCA (Reuters). — Battered bodies floated in the Bay of Bengal yesterday after a towering tidal wave swept over islands off the Bangladesh coast, killing thousands of people.

President Mohammed Ershad cancelled a visit to China due to start tomorrow to take charge of relief operations for 250,000 people made homeless by the disaster.

Helicopters dropped food and drinking water to survivors and navy ships ploughed through heavy seas to reach areas cut off since the 15-metre-high tidal wave crashed over the islands four days ago.

Mohammed Ishaq, a 35-year-old fisherman from Char Clerk, one of the islands, told Reuters he saw hundreds of bodies bobbing in the muddy waters.

"Cattle and dead children were floating side-by-side," he said.

The disaster was the worst to strike Bangladesh since 100,000 people died in a 1970 tidal wave which hit the same areas.

The Bangladesh navy announced that one search ship had picked up 100 bodies and rescued about 1,000 people floating in the muddy sea near the island of Sandwip.

Sandwip, in the mouth of the Ganges Delta, is the biggest of the seven islands. So far 722 bodies have been recovered there alone.

Entaj Ali, a bus driver from the island, said that like many people he was sleeping when the monster wave

Bulgarians, Turks on trial for plotting to murder pope

ROME. — The trial of seven men accused of plotting to kill the Pope opened yesterday with defence attorneys asking the court to drop charges against two fugitive Bulgarian defendants on grounds that they have diplomatic immunity.

Prosecutor Antonio Marini asked the court to reject the argument and the court seemed to consider the motions.

"An attempt on the life of the supreme pontiff is not part of the functions of a diplomat," the prosecutor said raising his voice. He said immunity is only for official acts.

He also argued that the two Bulgarian Embassy employees — Todor Aivazov and Lt.-Col. Zhelevo Kolev Vassilev — lost any immunity they might have had when they left Italy in 1982.

The defendant's lawyer argued that diplomatic conventions say im-

munity can be lifted only by the diplomat's own country.

The only Bulgarian detained in Italy, Segel Ivanov Antanov, sat silently behind the bars of his defendant's cage.

In an adjacent cage, sat the prosecution's star witness, Mehmet Ali Agca, who is serving a life sentence for shooting Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981.

The prosecution case rests on statements by Agca that Soviet and Bulgarian intelligence services hired a group of Turks linked with a right-wing guerrilla group to get rid of a Pope who supported the independent Polish trade union, Solidarity.

The indictment put together from Agca's sometimes conflicting evidence says that Antonov, Aivazov and Vassilev organized the Rome end of the conspiracy. (AP, Reuters)

Three more S. Africans killed as black rivalry escalates

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — Three black men were killed in fresh violence stemming from anti-apartheid protests and feuding between black groups in the Eastern Cape Province, police reported yesterday, including a man hacked to death with an ax.

Police said a 26-year-old man died in a hospital near Grahamstown on Sunday night from a throat wound apparently received when police fired on more than 200 blacks stoning the house of a councillor in Tantsje township. They said a second man was found dead in a street in the same township after police fired birdshot during a similar incident.

Police also said a patrol found the

body of a 23-year-old man hacked to death.

Official sources said they believed the man was a member of the Azanian People's Organization and the latest victim of feuding between the group and black members of the United Democratic Front. Both Azapo, a black consciousness movement, and the much larger, multi-racial UDF oppose white-minority rule but they differ on the role whites should play in the anti-apartheid fight.

Some observers believe the main reason for the recent bloodshed between the two groups is a struggle for leadership in black townships, rather than differences over the role of whites in opposing apartheid.

Progeria sufferer dies at 29

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut (AP). — Margaret Casey, a 29-year-old progeria victim believed to be the oldest survivor of the premature aging disease, died on Sunday.

Casey, a freelance artist, was admitted to Yale-New Haven Hospital on Saturday night with respiratory problems which apparently caused her death, said a hospital spokesman.

Casey, who was about a metre tall, appeared frail, and her facial features were distorted by premature aging.

She drew attention through television appearances and interviews with publications in which she promoted the rights of the disabled and handicapped.

Casey became involved with Mickey Hayes, a progeria victim from Hillsville, Texas, who was eight years old when he gained national attention in 1981.

She accompanied Mickey and Frans Engelbertus Geringer of Orkney, South Africa, on a highly publicized 1981 trip to Disneyland sponsored by the Sunshine Foundation, an organization that grants wishes to people suffering from terminal illnesses.

Casey first showed signs of the disease when she was three, and like most progeria victims, was not expected to live past her teens. It is believed one progeria sufferer lived to age 27 in the late 1800s.

Sports

Mac. Haifa going for the double

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. — Maccabi Haifa take the field at the Ramat Gan Stadium at 2:30 this afternoon aiming to take another step towards the prized League and Cup soccer double.

Facing them in the semi-final of the State Cup will be Hapoel Kfar Sava, winners of the Cup five years ago, who were hammered 5-1 in Kiryat Haim on Saturday as Haifa clinched their second successive league title in style.

Haifa coach Shimon Sharf was worried last night that the euphoric celebrations over the weekend may have reduced the tension among his players for the Cup game. Kfar Sava coach Yehoshua Sharf was more concerned about the fitness of Ariel Harari, his goalkeeper.

Expected line-ups: HAIFA — Ram, Aharoni, Omer, Eli Cohen, Mariti, Krenner, Alshikari, Mammari, Selektor, Arnet, Rosenthal, KPAI.

Kfar Sava — Sharf for Goal, Shmuel, Zussak, Shalom, Khar, Eliazar, Margot, Yaffi, Ben Haim, Moshon, Kivri.

The second semi-final — straight after the first game — promises to be even more attractive, with Betar Jerusalem playing Maccabi Petah Tikva. Although both teams lost their last league games, they will be raring to go to reach the Final, on June 4, probably against Maccabi Haifa. Both Jerusalem and Petah Tikva are rich in talented players and this promises to be an open match.

Martina intoxicated

PARIS (Reuters). — Martina Navratilova coasted through the first round of her French Open tennis title defence yesterday — so relaxed she felt she had been drinking.

But the top seed needed nothing stronger than water to boost her as she whisked into the second round in 40 minutes at the expense of fellow American Pam Teeguarden. The Prague-born left-handed swept Teeguarden aside 6-1 6-0 on her return to the centre court at Roland Garros where she defeated Chris Evert Lloyd in last year's final to win the title for the second time in three years.

"I'm pretty loose today. I was even loose warming up. Then my mind just clicked. I felt like I'd been drinking or something. I feel wonderful," she said.

Two former champions — Elena Zvereva of Czechoslovakia and Mima Jancovic of Yugoslavia — also cleared the first hurdle in straight sets.

But two seeds were blown away in the opening round of the year's first Grand Slam tournament — Hungary's Andrea Temesvari and American Brad Gilbert. The 16th-ranked women and the 15th-ranked men.

Gilbert went out in straight sets to Hans Gildemeister of Chile while there was local joy when the 19-year-old French girl Pascale Paradis put out Temesvari 7-6, 6-3, 6-3.

The top three men's seeds — McEnroe, Lend and Connors — had all been involved in the weekend world tournament in Düsseldorf and thus earned themselves a later start.

Despite Lend's victory of McEnroe, the U.S. was the dominant force in the first round as Connors beat Miloslav Meirac and the Americans won the doubles.

Israel's only remaining player in the French Open Shimon Glickstein is also on court today and he has a tough first round game. He is up against the 1983 Wimbledon finalist, Chris Lewis of New Zealand.

The two young Israelis Amos Mansdorf and Gilad Bloom who had been hoping to make it through the qualifying both fell by the wayside. Bloom in the first round and Mansdorf in the second of the preliminary event.

Haifa tennis

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — Israel's rising tennis star Amit Naor, 17, swept past top-seeded Eilon Sinai, 22, with a 6-1, 6-3 victory in the men's singles final of the Haifa Carmel Country Club's traditional Shavut Open over the weekend.

In the semi, Naor beat Y. Aikav 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, while Sinai got past Oran Motzover 6-3, 6-3. Naor also took the doubles title with Meirac Teer, the pair beating Carmel players Shalev Perles and Doron Machler 6-4, 6-3 in the final.

Only Balakostski defeated Sagit Doron 6-4, 7-5 in the women's final. Balakostski, 21, was extended 6-3, 4-6, 6-2 by 14-year-old Zohar Galon in the semi, after Galon had upset Sari Shalev 6-7, 6-3, 6-2 in the quarters. Doron had edged Hana Berger 4-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5) to reach the final by a whisker.

The victory gave Naor a 3-0 game lead over Eilon in the AL East, the largest place lead in Blue Jay history.

Man for crisis

NEW YORK (AP). — Jesse Barfield belted a two-out run in the top of the ninth inning to lift the high-flying Toronto Blue Jays to their seventh straight victory, a 6-5 triumph over the Cleveland Indians in Sunday's American League baseball action.

Barfield, who was hitless in his previous four at-bats, extended his hitting streak to 16 games — longest in the AL this season — with his home run off Keith Creel, 0-3. It was Barfield's 10th homer of the season.

The victory gave Toronto a 3-1 game lead in the AL East, the largest place lead in Blue Jay history.

SUNDAY'S GAMES
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Toronto 6, Cleveland 5; Kansas City 8, Chicago 2; Milwaukee 5, Minnesota 3; California 10, Baltimore 4; New York 13, Oakland 1; Texas 5, Boston 3; Detroit 6, Seattle 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal 3, San Francisco 1; New York 2, Los Angeles 1; San Diego 7, Philadelphia 2; Atlanta 5, Pittsburgh 10 (10 innings); St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 2; Chicago 10, Houston 8.

SATURDAY'S GAMES
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Toronto 18, Cleveland 7; Kansas City 3, Chicago 16; California 3, Oakland 8; New York 7, Texas 5; Boston 3, Detroit 3; Seattle 4, Milwaukee 7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Los Angeles 6, New York 2; San Diego 4, Philadelphia 1; St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 4; Pittsburgh 3, Atlanta 2.

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GENERAL FEDERATION OF LABOUR IN ISRAEL

The Amal Education System will host a Reception and Gala Evening for Canadian Friends of Amal

today, May 28, 1985, at 8.00 p.m., at the Lady Davis School — 226 Bnei Ephraim, Tel Aviv.

AMAL — network of comprehensive and vocational high schools, apprentice schools, industrial schools, technological streams in the settlements, and vocational training centres for adults.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

"CELEBRATION 60" May 29 — June 12, 1985

During "Celebration 60," a number of dedications will take place at the University. The public is cordially invited to the ceremonies marked.

Participation in the other ceremonies is by written invitation.

Wed., May 29 * 5.00 p.m. (Faculty of Medicine, Ein Karem): Dedication of the Jerolim M. Michael Chair of Public Health; Dedication of the Robert T. Rosenfeld Chair of Sports Medicine.

Thurs., May 30 * 11.00 a.m. Dedication of the David N. and Inez Myers Laboratory for Skin Biochemistry and Biology.

1.00 p.m. Dedication of the Vidal Sassoon International Centre for the Study of Antisemitism.

6.30 p.m. Dedication of the Tebesnick National and University Park.

Fri., May 31 * 10.30 a.m. Mount Scopus. Dedication of the Leona and Oscar S. Patz Family Building (the "Academon").

12 noon. Dedication of the Lillian Silbert Garden.

* 11.00 a.m. Dedication of the Murray and Evangelina Nemeroff and Family Dormitory Building on Mount Scopus.

1.00 p.m. Dedication of the Fromm Institute for Lifelong Learning.

1.00 p.m. Dedication of the Jay and Leonie Darwin Fund for the Soviet and Eastern European Research Centre.

6.30 p.m. Opening of the Sidney M. Edelstein Library and Reading Room.

8.00 p.m. Dedication of the Sidney M. Edelstein Centre for the History and Philosophy of Science, Technology and Medicine.

Mon. June 10 * 11.00 a.m. (Mount Scopus) Dedication of Chicago Plaza.

1.00 p.m. Dedication of the Howard and Mary Edith Coell Centre for Physical Education.

* 3.00 p.m. (Faculty of Dental Medicine, Ein Karem).

Dedication of the D. Walter and Betty Cohen Chair of Periodontal Research; Dedication of the Irving, Marvin and Donald Goldstein Chair for Visiting Professors of Dental Research.

8.00 p.m. Annual gathering of the Muriel and Philip Berman Scholarship and Fellowship programme recipients.

Wed., June 12 1.00 p.m. Dedication of the Smart Centre for Communications.



10204-04-00</

Legacy Of War

Israel Makes A Bitter Deal, New Battle Jolts Lebanon

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

JERUSALEM
ISRAEL, which will complete its withdrawal from Lebanon in the next two weeks, took another step last week to put a divisive war behind it. It traded 1,150 prisoners, mostly Palestinian, for three Israelis captured during the invasion, and in so doing unleashed another national debate that endangered the Cabinet.

In Beirut, there was a more violent outgrowth of the Israeli pullout. A fierce battle raged between Shiite Muslim militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas seeking to re-establish a base for renewed operations against Israel. By yesterday, at least 250 people had been killed in fighting in and around three Palestinian refugee camps and in the eastern Bekaa region around Baalbek.

There were many explanations as to why Israel agreed to the prisoner exchange, in which some of the most notorious terrorists in Israeli history were released. There is the widely supported Israeli tradition of doing the utmost to secure the release of their captured soldiers or to retrieve bodies, even if it means unusual sacrifices. But when all is said and done, Israeli military sources concede, the essential reason for giving in to the demands of Ahmed Jabrili, the head of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, was that the country's leadership wanted desperately to tie up all the loose ends of the Lebanon invasion before the final withdrawal, to be rid of the matter once and for all and to leave nothing hanging. With the boys home, Israel can finally disengage from Lebanon physically and psychologically. At least that is the hope.

Nonetheless, it was the most controversial prisoner swap Israel has been involved in, and it left this country in a jumble of mixed emotions. There was joy when the three Israeli prisoners of war stepped off the planes Tuesday at Tel Aviv airport and were reunited with their families after nearly three years in captivity. But there was also rage, the kind that makes a person want to kick his television set, at watching a smiling Kozo Okamoto, the Japanese terrorist who took part in the 1972 Lod Airport massacre that killed 26 people, join 1,149 freed Palestinian prisoners. There was fear that the newly released Palestinians, 600 of whom were let go inside Israel or the West Bank, would again take up acts of violence



Associated Press; Gamma-Liaison/Sven Nackerstad



Freed Israeli prisoner of war (top at right) being welcomed by friends in Holon last week; a former Palestinian prisoner (above) greeting his niece on the West Bank; Shiite militiamen advancing on Palestinian position in the Sabra refugee camp in Beirut.

against Israel. And there was also vengeance, a widely shared desire to get even for this "humiliating" exchange by freeing 27 Jews convicted or still on trial for acts of terrorism against Arab civilians.

A crisis in the coalition Cabinet seemed to be looming between the Likud ministers, who favor amnesty for Jewish defendants despite their crimes, and the Labor ministers, who oppose such a move as a mockery of Israel's system of justice. The debate over the Jewish terrorists was indicative of how deeply the cycle of violence has scarred many Israelis, who in some cases no longer see any wrong in taking the law into their own hands so long as it is against Arabs. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir described the Jewish terrorists, some of whom are being tried for murdering Arab schoolboys, maiming Arab mayors and plotting to blow up one of Islam's holiest shrines and civilian Arab buses, as "boys who erred, but who are basically excellent boys who've done much for the nation."

While Israel groped to cut free from Lebanon, the forces left behind battled to fill the vacuum. The headline writers here called it the "war for the refugee camps of West Beirut," and it pitted the Palestinian guerrillas against the Shiite Amal militia. In part, this fight for control of the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps is the latest variation of the Lebanese death dance that sectarian militias have been performing for the last 10 years, in-

cluding last week's car-bomb in Christian East Beirut, which claimed 37 lives. But the battle is really for control of south Lebanon between the Shiites, who live there and want to keep the south more or less quiet, and the Palestinian guerrillas, who want to revive the south as a battlefield with Israel.

The leader of the Amal militia, Nabih Berri, said last week, "What the Palestinians are trying to do is set the stage for a return to the south and frankly, we will not allow that to happen." Mr. Berri's rationale is that if the Palestinians are allowed to operate freely and rear themselves in Shiite-dominated West Beirut, they will be able to operate freely in Shiite-dominated Sidon, Nabatiyeh and Tyre in the south as well. Such a situation would only lead to the much-advertised Israeli iron fist being brought down again on southern Shiite villages, as has been threatened.

Some Misjudgments

Mr. Berri, however, has evidently miscalculated on two fronts. First, he misjudged the Palestinian resolve. After a week of fighting, the Palestinians have held much of their territory, aided in the past few days by their compatriots in the Syrian-controlled mountains above Beirut, who have been lobbing rockets onto the Amal positions in the city below. Second, Mr. Berri misread the Syrians. The Syrians know that the Palestinians on the West Bank

are with Yasir Arafat and King Hussein. To block any Hussein-Arafat initiative, the Syrians want to be sure that the Palestinians in Lebanon fall in behind the anti-Arafat supporters of Abu Musa.

With the Palestinians in Lebanon and Syria in their pocket, Damascus could then block any Arafat peace moves toward Israel and at the same time keep pressure on Israel from south Lebanon. The Syrians also want to see the pro-Syrian Palestinians in charge of the refugee camps and, in keeping with their general policy of maintaining all parties in Lebanon equally weak and dependent on Damascus, do not want to see Amal become the dominant force.

The result is a seemingly illogical battle in which pro-Syrian Palestinians fight alongside anti-Syrian Palestinians to defeat the normally pro-Syrian Shiites in a West Beirut street war that may ultimately determine who controls south Lebanon.

Even if Amal wins the day, its ability to dominate the south will be severely tested. The Israelis will be officially out, but in practice they will be running daily patrols throughout the security zone running north of their border. As long as Israeli troops are on Lebanese soil, Mr. Berri politically cannot afford to keep things in the south too quiet, for fear of appearing to be cooperating with Israel. But as long as things are not quiet, the Israelis won't completely leave Lebanon alone.

Differences With Senate Could Make for Fireworks

House Approves a Budget Plan, New Chairman Passes Test

By JONATHAN FUEBRINGER

WASHINGTON
THE approval by the House of Representatives last week of a 1986 budget package was confirmation that the Congress was moving seriously toward deficit reduction — and by means that include a freeze on military budget increases. It was also a striking expression of a rare phenomenon in a usually fractious House: Democratic unity.

The 258-to-170 vote, with only 15 Democrats opposed, was all the more remarkable because it was orchestrated by the Budget Committee's new and heretofore untested chairman, William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania.

The House, whose package would reduce the deficit by \$56 billion in 1986, now must go to a conference committee to seek a compromise with the Senate, which passed its own \$56 billion deficit-reduction plan two weeks ago. The House heads into the conference with a strong political hand, which could lead to difficulties when it meets a tough-minded Senate.

Even before the final vote in the House on Thursday, the Republican Senate leadership and the Reagan Administration were trying to regain the political offensive and undermine the credibility of the House's approach. They attacked the plan as a sham, saying much of the

saving was achieved with smoke, mirrors and gimmicks. "It is, frankly, unacceptable — unacceptable to me and to the American people," President Reagan said Friday in a speech to the National Association of Manufacturers. "House sponsors claim that their plan would save some \$56 billion. In fact, billions of those savings would come from what could only be charitably described as phantom cuts."

Back to Taxes

In the same speech, the President, who has been on the defensive on the budget, prompting questions about whether he is already something of a lame duck, moved to shift attention to his plan for redesigning the tax system. He hopes to regain center stage with a nationally televised speech Tuesday and formal submission of the tax plan to Congress on Wednesday. Mr. Reagan offered a preview in his radio address yesterday, saying that he wants to make the 1040 tax form into an "endangered species."

Achieving Democratic unity on the budget was no small feat. It was possible partly because the plan does



Michael Bartalos

not include a freeze in Social Security or any tax increases, controversial proposals that would surely have divided the Democrats. "The unity comes about if you can develop a noncontroversial way to reduce the deficit," said Representative Leon E. Panetta, Democrat of California and a former member of the Budget Committee. In past years, the inclusion of large savings from the military budget would have meant losing many conservatives. "What has helped this year is that defense is now noncontroversial," said Mr. Panetta.

The differences in the House and the Senate budget plans are in both dollars and philosophy. The Senate would eliminate for one year the cost-of-living increase for Social Security and other Federal pension and benefit programs, except for the poor. The House rejected this freeze. The House voted to maintain the military budget at its 1985 level, while the Senate, after a series of unexpected concessions from President Reagan, gave the Pentagon an increase for inflation. In addition, the Senate seeks to eliminate a dozen popular programs the House chose to save.

Gearing Up for 1986

The difference on military spending can possibly be bridged. Mr. Gray said he expected there could be a compromise because the House would be willing to give some portion of the inflation increase.

Social Security may be a different matter. The Senate seems insistent on having some version of a freeze in a final package. Democrats, who used the issue to wound Republicans in the 1982 campaign, are already gearing up for 1986. The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee was mailing out new bumper stickers: Save Social Security Again — Vote Democratic.

"You can't have a credible package without those entitlements in there," said Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico and chairman of the Senate Budget Committee. "It's very, very difficult."

The House negotiators are likely to be just as stubborn. "I think the House will take a hard position on the cost-of-living increase cut" for Social Security, said Rep-

resentative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the chairman of the Democratic caucus. Mr. Gray would not close the door to compromise, but said the votes made clear there is strong bipartisan opposition to any Social Security freeze. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts did close the door. He said he was "bitterly opposed" to a freeze and would move to strike it if a package from the conference included one.

The Senate's proposal to eliminate programs could also be trouble. The Senate, said Mr. Domenici, wants nonmilitary programs moving on paths "that are clearly coming down, not waiting to be puffed back up."

The Senate budget makes permanent changes in some programs, such as Social Security, military retirement, farm price supports and Medicare, and terminates domestic programs, such as the Economic Development Administration and direct loans by the Export-Import Bank. The House resolution pointedly chose not to eliminate such programs, and, in fact, allows all the programs it freezes or cuts in 1986, including Amtrak, and Urban Development Action Grants and the Economic Development Administration, to grow again in 1987.

In defense of the House package, Mr. Gray said the House is as concerned about "fairness and balance" as it is about budget deficits. The Senate, he argued, asks too much from older people and goes too far by eliminating Government programs. This concern, he acknowledged, meant the House would fall \$36 billion short of the Senate's three-year deficit reduction of \$295 billion.

As in all conferences there are the unknowns. One is the dynamic of give-and-take, in which haggling over mere millions of dollars for one program could trip up agreements covering billions in savings. Another is personalities. The interaction between Mr. Gray and Mr. Domenici could well determine whether the House and the Senate agree to cut the deficit or fail in the attempt.

White House Settles for 50 MX's

THE Senate concentrated on a \$232 billion defense authorization bill last week, and the MX missile, one of the more controversial weapons to lift off the Pentagon's drawing boards, took another pounding.

The Reagan Administration, which two years ago said it wanted 100, agreed to a compromise limiting to 50 the number of MX's it could place in old Minuteman silos scattered around the Western plains. The President later called the agreement, which the Senate approved 78 to 20, a "bipartisan expression of continuing support for our strategic modernization program."

But the deal appeared to be the best the White House could get. For the Senate had been poised to accept a large increase in the number of the missile's leading defenders, giving a go-

ahead to only 40. The Georgia Democrat, whose views on matters of national security carry considerable weight, complained that current basing plans would leave the missiles vulnerable to a Russian first strike. "I don't view this as the end of MX," he said. "I view it as the end of the MX in fixed silos."

The 50-missile limit might be lifted, he and other senators said, if the Administration devised a basing scheme that somehow made MX a less tempting target. Over the years, several such plans have been proposed and rejected.

The Senate won't finish work on the bill until after its Memorial Day break; the legislation will have to be reconciled with the version eventually adopted by the House, which may be even tougher on the MX.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon's crack-

down on contractors continued. Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. said he had fined General Dynamics Corporation \$678,283 for giving "trinkets" to retired Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, canceled two contracts with the company and frozen all new contracts with two General Dynamics divisions because of "pervasive" business misconduct. Further, Mr. Lehman said, the Navy had censured Admiral Rickover, who long directed the Navy's nuclear submarine program. Mr. Lehman said he had rejected a recommendation by the Pentagon's Inspector General that General Dynamics' chairman, David S. Lewis, and two other senior executives be barred from the defense business. The next day, Mr. Lewis, who is 87 years old, announced he would retire before year's end; it was, he said, a step he had been planning for some time.

Shultz's Warning On Aid for 'Contras'

'But by refusing to help the freedom fighters, even with humanitarian aid, they are hastening the day when the threat will grow and when we will be faced with an agonizing choice about the use of American combat troops.'

The World



Associated Press
Secretary of State George P. Shultz addressing the American Bar Association last week.

Shultz Pulls Out The Stops on Aid to Rebels

The Reagan Administration last week increased the pressure for aid to the Nicaraguan rebels by warning that Congress, in holding back, could contribute to the realization of its own worst fears about the use of American troops.

Direct military involvement is not the United States' policy, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said in a speech. But in a direct appeal to Administration critics, Mr. Shultz said that "by refusing to help the freedom fighters, even with humanitarian aid, they are hastening the day when the threat will grow and we will be faced with the agonizing choice about the use of American combat troops."

The Secretary's unusually tough talk appeared to be a prelude to a new push this week for a \$14 million aid bill, with improved chances of approval this time. Some Democratic opponents of military aid were reported ready to vote at least non-military help while holding out for a political solution.

In his speech to the American Bar Association, Mr. Shultz argued that if a policy of negotiation between the two factions was to succeed, the rebels needed to be strengthened.

With its request for military aid to the rebels rebuffed by Congress last month, about the only pressure the Reagan Administration has been able to apply to the Sandinista Government has been a trade embargo.

To keep the economy and revolution afloat, the Sandinista leaders have been casting about for trade links to replace those severed by the United States and some Latin countries.

Last week, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra returned from a 25-day tour of Eastern and Western Europe, not with news "of abundance or bonanza," he said, but with promises of help nonetheless.

The Soviet Union, Mr. Ortega said, had pledged to supply 80 to 90 percent of Nicaragua's oil needs this year. Nicaragua used to get its oil from Venezuela, which halted shipments last year, and from Mexico, which has drastically cut supplies because the bills are not being paid.

Finland came through with a \$10 million aid program over the next three years, Yugoslavia promised educational, scientific and cultural cooperation and Italy will make additions to an electricity generating plant it helped build. Increased trade with Canada was also being sought.

Gandhi Stresses Ties With Moscow

Rajiv Gandhi chose the Soviet Union last week for his first official trip abroad since becoming Prime Minister of India last November. In addition to an elaborate welcome, Moscow responded with trade credits of \$1.15 billion for goods and services to develop India's energy and industrial resources.

Mr. Gandhi made much of Soviet support, reaffirming the friendly relations established by two earlier Indian leaders, his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his mother, Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi will continue his search for the best of both worlds with a visit to Washington next month. He stressed his interest in American technology, more cultural exchanges and trade.

But his remarks at a news conference in Moscow left the impression that the Soviet Union was finding it easier than the United States to answer India's security concerns.

Last year India and five other nations, including Tanzania, Argentina and Sweden signed a declaration on disarmament and Mr. Gandhi said

the Soviet Union was the only nuclear power to subscribe to it.

In contrast, he said, "the United States did not even bother to pick up the document" and has done nothing to restrain Pakistan's development of a nuclear weapon, which he termed "very close" to being achieved.

India gets most of its military imports from the Soviet Union and each has looked to the other as a counter to possible threats from China and Pakistan. The United States has sometimes been more supportive of Pakistan than India would like.

Mr. Gandhi nonetheless said relations with the United States were good, although he has other bones to pick with Washington, including, he said, allegations of American support for Sikh terrorists in the Punjab.

On the other hand, the Prime Minister refused to condemn explicitly Soviet policy in Afghanistan. He is the only leader in the region not to have done so.

Radio Marti Is on the Air

The Reagan Administration last week began daily broadcasts to Cuba, touching off an exchange in which policymakers on both sides seemed to be tuning out.

The first news on Radio Marti, the new Voice of America station, dealt with a Cuban reprisal against the broadcasts — suspension of a major immigration agreement with the United States. The next day, a loud drone interfered with but did not block all reception.

President Reagan said he hoped the new service would "help defuse the war hysteria on which much of current Cuban Government policy is predicated." Cuba, insisting that the broadcasts had increased tensions, denounced the use of the name of José Martí the Cuban independence hero, as a "gross insult."

Havana suspended arrangements for the return of 2,746 Cubans with histories of crime or mental illness, who came to the United States in the 1980 Mariel "boatlift," and for legal emigration to the United States of up to 20,000 people a year.

Visits home by Cubans living in the United States were also suspended, and Cuba hinted at revoking its cooperation "in the fight against illegal departures," prompting speculation that another irregular exodus might be in the offing.

"If that is their reaction to the lawful presentation of accurate, balanced and objective news reports, then that speaks volumes for the Cuban Government," Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, commented.

Tough Measures In Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka's President, J.R. Jayewardene, last week announced plans for extraordinary measures to combat Tamil guerrilla separatists. He said martial law courts would be established by Parliament to deal with "a breakdown of law and order" — terrorism and other crimes.

In addition, he wants to set up armed local defense forces for the first time.

Mr. Jayewardene said he also planned to make members of Parliament responsible for security in their own districts. His United National Party, which draws its strength from the island nation's 74 percent Sinhalese Buddhist majority, is dominant in Parliament.

The mostly Moslem Tamil minority, 18 percent of Sri Lanka's 16 million population, has not been represented since its members refused to swear a parliamentary oath against separatism after riots in 1983.

President Jayewardene has governed during the last two years under emergency powers which he describes as "practically a dictatorship." Emergency rule was extended last week.

He responded to demands for strong action after the attack 12 days ago at Anuradhapura, a town sacred to Buddhists, where Tamil guerrillas were blamed for killing more than 150 people including religious pilgrims.

In the last six months, 800 people are believed to have been killed, including Tamil villagers caught in army reprisals.

Sri Lanka's pro-Western Government has turned to China, Israel and Pakistan for weapons. Tourism, a leading industry, has been damaged, and important economic development plans have been scrapped because of economic slowdowns and unrest.

Some Tamil separatist leaders live in exile in Tamil Nadu state in southern India. Their followers, based in northern Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) are said to have purchased fast boats and weapons with gold worth millions of dollars they obtained in bank robberies.

Other money may have come from narcotics. A group of 22 Tamils was arrested recently in Italy on charges of drug trafficking.

Henry Gimler
and Mitt Freudenheim

A Soccer Riot Worries Peking Leaders

The Chinese Stumble on the Road to Personal Freedom

By JOHN F. BURNS

PEKING — For more than five years, at a pace that has astonished people who knew Mao Zedong's China, the makers of the country's "second revolution" have proceeded to dismantle the rigid system imposed by Mao. Deng Xiaoping has established the elements of a society that takes man largely as is, instead of trying to remold him. Energies have been liberated that have placed one of the world's poorest nations on a fast track toward modernity.

In attempting this, the 80-year-old Mr. Deng has confronted complexities that would baffle a lesser politician. Not least has been the need to strike a balance between what he calls "livelihood" — freedom, in Western parlance — and social order. After 2,000 years of tight social and political constraints, any relaxation inevitably carries the risk of incipient chaos as people adjust to the idea of a society that encourages individual initiative.

Last week, the difficulty of maintaining that balance was clearly demonstrated. The occasion was a soccer match between China and Hong Kong, played at the 80,000-seat Workers' Stadium in Peking. A surliness grew in the crowd as Hong Kong won, 2 to 1, eliminating China from the 1986 World Cup playoffs in Mexico. After the final whistle blew, the visiting team was pelted with garbage and soda bottles and thousands of dis-

contented fans took to the streets in an orgy of vandalism and menace.

Outside the stadium, buses were halted and taxis overturned. At least 30 policemen were injured; 127 rioters were arrested. But unlike soccer riots in Europe, South America and Africa, there was a distinctive element to this one: For an hour, any foreigner within reach of the mob was liable to assault.

Without regard to nationality, Russian, Canadian, Japanese and Rumanian passers-by were halted and their vehicles were pounded with rocks. Many were spat upon by tormentors who chanted "Foreigners! Foreigners!"

The Government reacted swiftly, and with rare candor. Newspapers, including the People's Daily, the principal Communist Party organ, ran full reports on the mayhem. Ambassadors who raised the matter at the Foreign Ministry received apologies. At an emergency meeting of the Peking party apparatus, officials described the rioters as "ignorant and barbaric" people who had brought shame on the country. "Due punishment" was promised, for some at public trials.

But the official reaction went farther, indicating deep political resonance. Party officials were quoted as saying that the riot displayed "serious weakness in the party's ideological work and in the work of educating people, particularly young people, in the necessity of abiding by the law."

Mr. Deng kept silent, at least in public, but

there was little doubt that he would insist on exemplary punishments, if only to protect the wider policy of relaxation. The Chinese leader has made it plain that he understands the link between the economic freedoms he has promoted and the broader social and even political flexibility that people demand as their prosperity increases. Already, the Chinese have

far greater leeway in the conduct of their private lives and in the discussion of public policy than they ever had under Mao. At the same time, Mr. Deng has insisted that the "stability" that enhances economic progress will remain primary, and that any "liveliness" that threatens progress will be suppressed.

In these terms, he explained the harsh retribution meted out in 1979 and 1980 to leaders of the "democracy wall" protests in Peking, the most prominent of whom, Wei Jingsheng, is serving a 15-year jail term. In Mr. Deng's view, the criticisms posted on the wall brought into question the party's right to rule, and thus raised the specter of chaos.

By contrast, when several hundred people known as "re-settled youths" occupied the steps of the Peking party headquarters last month, seeking the intervention of "Comrade Xiaoping" in a bid to regain the right to live in Peking, the protest was allowed to continue for a week, and ended in mediation and concessions.

The differing responses can in some respects be traced to the conclusions Mr. Deng drew while he was in political purgatory during the Cultural Revolution. Forced to wait on tables and run a latrine, he saw at first hand the unworkability of a system in which party doctrine and state decrees excluded individual thinking. But the mob frenzy he witnessed during the Maoist upheaval left him profoundly hesitant to relax social controls too rapidly. In the soccer riot, he may have seen evidence that his policies have already gone too far. Even Westerners are shocked by their first encounters with black-market money-changers, street-corner hooligans and other "bad elements" who have sprung up in the more benign climate of recent years.

Opponents of Deng policies have long argued that "opening to the world" in terms of investment and trade will inevitably expose the country to the more noxious aspects of Western culture. The soccer violence provided them with fresh grounds for dissent.

If the riot offered other material for reflection, it lay in the suddenness with which mass frustration can be turned against foreigners. This, too, seemed likely to provide fresh worries for Mr. Deng, who has labored hard to convince the West that the xenophobia that Maoist zealots stirred so viciously during the Cultural Revolution is a spent force.

Westerners who live in China or visit here would generally agree that in good times the Chinese are as pleasant a people to live among as any. But the mob outside the Workers' Stadium was a reminder of less benign passions that still persist.



Associated Press
Chinese policemen photographing foreign newsmen covering a sit-in demonstration at the Peking Communist Party headquarters last month.

Dominican Republic Can't Make Ends Meet

Is There Life After Gulf and Western?

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — The financially strapped Dominican Republic dragged its feet for nearly 17 months during negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. As deadlines passed, more than \$225 million in prospective loans was forfeited and the Caribbean country was brought close to financial collapse. Government officials say they had no choice. President Salvador Jorge Blanco was afraid, an aide said, that abruptly fulfilling the monetary fund's demands for higher prices and taxes and devaluation of the peso "might cause some kind of revolution."

This was not idle conjecture. Riots broke out and more than 50 people were killed last year when Mr. Jorge Blanco announced a sharp price increase during the same negotiations. From that time on, austerity measures were imposed gradually — too slowly to suit the I.M.F., and as a result, no new loans were approved.

By late December the Government was within weeks of defaulting on several big loans. "The Central Bank was out of money," a diplomat said. But only one more I.M.F.-required price increase remained to be made, and the Government and the fund were about to shake hands on a deal. The United States, a strong supporter of the Dominican Republic and its democratic Government, came forward with an emergency loan of \$50 million that kept the country afloat. Finally, in an agreement last month, the I.M.F. lent the Government \$79 million, or a little more than a quarter of the \$300 million the Dominican Republic would have received if it had met the fund's demands in the fall of 1983.

Far more important than the size of the loan, however, was the fact of agreement. Other countries and banks held off extending aid or loans until the Government came to terms with the I.M.F. on a program to turn the country's economy around. Hundreds of millions of dollars in prospective loans and grants thus hung in the balance. Now the aid has begun to flow and last week, the Government arranged refinancing for payments of \$360 million due on its \$4.5 billion debt.

But the breakthrough is likely to have little effect on the daily life of the 6.3 million Dominicans. The agreement and the money from all the other sources, Government officials say, will merely keep things from getting worse. In the last 18 months, the buying power of the Dominican peso has fallen by one third. Nearly all prices have risen while wages have remained flat. Many imported goods, including basics such as bandages and other hospital supplies, are in short supply. Pediatric-

cians in the capital recently staged a protest against high milk prices; doctors in Government hospitals and clinics went on strike for higher pay and better working conditions. Some family doctors say they have been treating a rising number of middle-class patients for stress. A young teacher and mother who is married to a small-business owner, said she started weeping after the latest price increases. "I just couldn't see how we were going to keep going," she said. "I didn't know what to do."

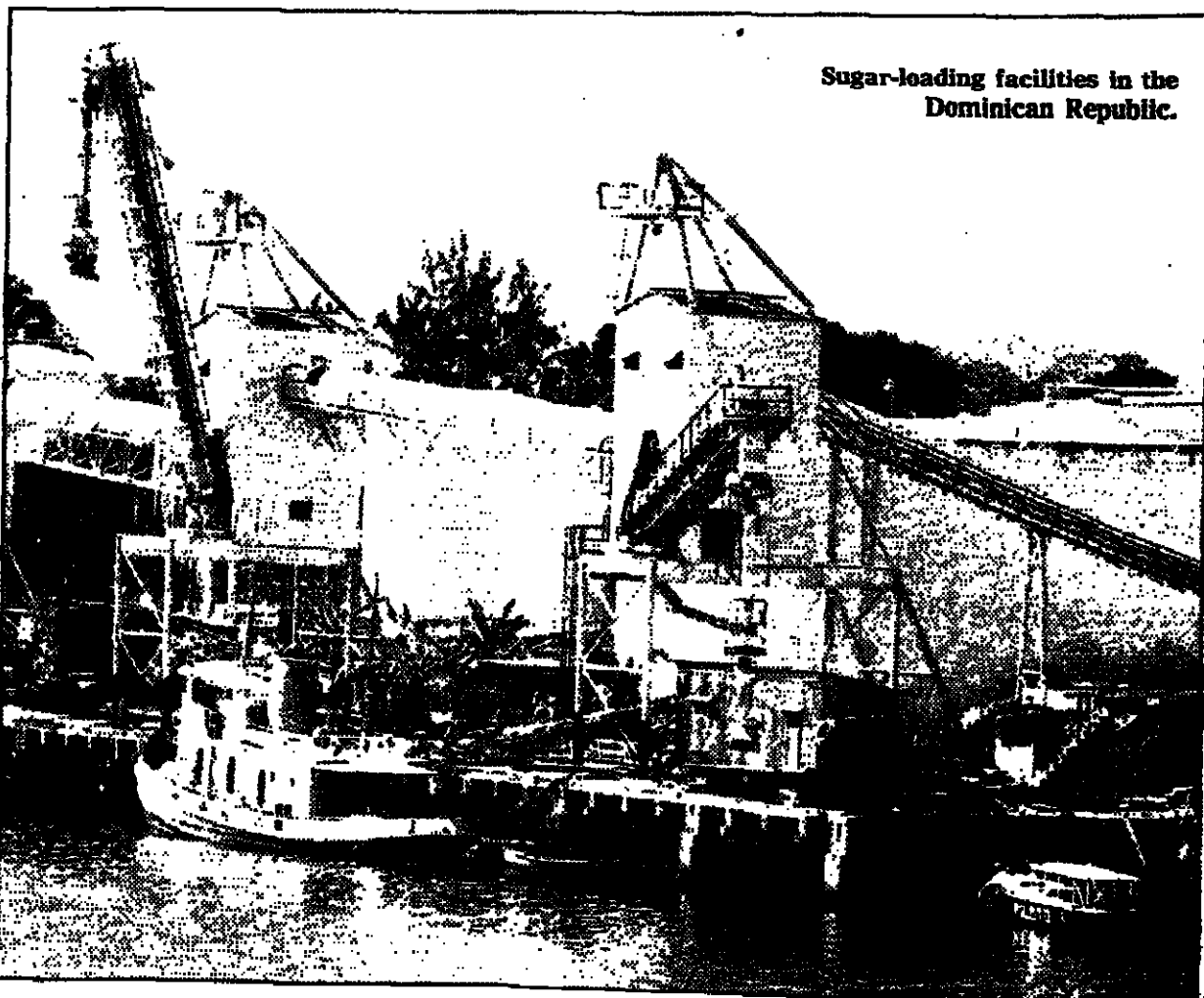
No Profits in Sugar

At the heart of the country's difficulties is its heavy dependence on earnings from exports of sugar and other commodities such as gold and silver, all of which are selling at depressed prices. Sugar, for example, is at a 15-year low of just under 4 cents a pound on the world market, or about half of what it costs to produce in the Dominican Republic.

Like its Caribbean neighbors with similar problems, the Dominican Republic has been trying to broaden its economic base. A few light-industry assembly plants have opened and some agricultural investors have begun growing melons, cucumbers and tomatoes. Exports last year of these crops were up 40 percent.

Late last year, Gulf and Western Industries sold its vast holdings in the Dominican Republic, including more than 200,000 acres of sugar-cane fields and mills, to the Franjul family of Palm Beach, Fla. The new owners reportedly will lose money on sugar operations this year. But like some other entrepreneurs, they hope to do well in the tourist business. Tourism became the country's leading foreign exchange earner for the first time last year, with receipts of \$450 million. New hotels are going up on the north and east coasts of Hispaniola, the island that the Dominican Republic shares with Haiti. The Franjuls bought three hotels in the Gulf and Western deal and have announced plans to add 300 rooms to one of them.

Under I.M.F. pressure, the Government says, it will try to cut public spending in half. It has closed its embassies in Britain, Belgium and South Korea and reduced diplomatic staffs in several other countries. But despite some hopeful signs, Government officials say they are unlikely to eliminate the gap of more than \$300 million in the balance of payments this year. Even if there are no radical changes for the worse, such as a jump in the cost of oil, life in the Dominican Republic, officials say, will be "very, very tight" for at least three or four more years.



Sugar-loading facilities in the Dominican Republic.

West Germany's Christian Democrats Are on a Losing Streak

These Are Trying Times For Kohl and His Party

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition was running scared last week.

After two electoral defeats, urgent pleas went out from the chancellery to all ministries to come up with measures to boost the anemic construction industry and cut unemployment. But instead of pulling together, the three parties in the coalition were speaking in such a cacophony of mutual accusation that it was hard to hear the voice of the opposition Social Democrats.

In his 32 months at the helm, Chancellor Kohl has never exhibited such simultaneous disorientation in domestic and foreign policies. His relations with his two most important allies, the United States and France, are strained, mortgaged to a debate over space-weapons research that is tugging West Germany in opposite directions.

At home, Mr. Kohl's authority has been sapped by an inability to deliver the customary "chancellor bonus" of votes to his rattled Christian Democratic Party and by an unemployment rate that stands at 9.3 per cent and is climbing. "In light of the stubbornly high unemployment," wrote an irate reader to the pro-Government *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, "many citizens are wearying of the optimistic maxims of our carefree, naive and laughing Chancellor."

It had been a Bonn truism that no matter how badly the amiable Mr. Kohl bungled, his Christian Democrats faced no existential dangers, since it was inconceivable that the leftward-tilting Social Democrats could oust them in the general elections in February 1987. This has been punctured by the Social Democrats, who won unexpected legislative majorities in two industrial, high-unemployment states — in the Saarland in March and two weeks ago in North Rhine-Westphalia. The second defeat was a highly personal one for Mr. Kohl, as he had campaigned intensely in North Rhine-Westphalia, which has almost a third of the country's electorate, and had imposed a lackluster protégé as his party's local standard bearer.

In the 1983 general election, Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats cut deeply into the blue-collar Ruhr Valley, stealing traditional Social Democratic voters who thought his conservative party was more likely to spark an economic upswing. But these swing voters have been disappointed by the meager spillover effects of two years of budget-cutting and austerity. The result was a staggering loss of seven percentage points from the results in North Rhine-Westphalia five years ago.

In West Germany, modest levels of economic growth have brought more labor-saving investment than new jobs, and many experts predict that unemployment will continue to rise. A senior Christian Democratic politician in Düsseldorf cautioned, though, that a generalized malaise — not simply unemployment — accounted for the rout in North Rhine-Westphalia. "It was basically a vote on Kohl's position and Kohl's work," he said. "The population is dissatisfied with the lack of goals and objectives to which it can relate and can aspire."

In Johannes Rau, the gregarious and faintly populist Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia, the So-

cial Democrats may have found a national leader who can give Mr. Kohl a run for his money in 1987. Mr. Rau stands solidly in the middle of his own party, which had been drifting leftward since its national drubbing in 1983. And West German elections are won in the middle. Knowing this, Mr. Kohl and his lieutenants have been tarring the Social Democrats with an "anti-American" label. The Chancellor is out to disqualify the Social Democrats on foreign policy issues and polarize the electorate.

Yet Mr. Kohl has not been doing splendidly in foreign affairs himself. At the Bonn summit earlier this month, he alienated President François Mitterrand of France by plumping early for American positions on tariff barriers and space weapons research. He has further damaged his image in France by allowing his Agriculture Minister to veto a Common Market price-lowering accord in order to protect German grain farmers — an after-shock from North Rhine-Westphalia. And, while Mr. Kohl has been singing President Reagan's praises for having held to his Bitburg cemetery visit, the episode has left an embittering aftertaste in ties between the two countries.

'Star Wars' Dilemma

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand will meet in Konstanz on Tuesday to discuss their differences, but the biggest one, the approach to the Reagan Administration's "Star Wars" research program, may not be bridgeable. For West Germany, which has renounced nuclear weapons, the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is a door opening into a virgin realm that could enlarge its influence within NATO as well as prove financially rewarding. For France, S.D.I. in its research phase is at best a challenge to its high-technology industries; deployed by the United States and the Soviet Union, "Star Wars" systems would doom France's independent force de frappe to costly irrelevance.

Lately, to appease the French, Mr. Kohl has been sounding as if he, like Mr. Mitterrand, favors a common European approach to the technological challenge symbolized by S.D.I. Meanwhile, seeking to give his small Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in the coalition, a "Europeanist-peace-détente" profile, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has voiced outright skepticism over "Star Wars."

But at high-level meetings here, German industrial-

ists have made it plain to the Government that they are not going to wait around for an overarching European consultation mechanism to come into being and risk being cut out of a projected \$26 billion American research bonanza. Real doubts could take hold in Bonn if the Kohl Government had to put up its own money and make budgetary choices between weapons in space and voters on the ground.



MIKI

Sinn Fein Tries Democracy

A Second Front in The Battle For Ulster

By JO THOMAS

LONDON — The latest exercise in democracy in Northern Ireland appears to have complicated the search by Britain and Ireland for a political solution to the violence there. Although both countries would like to announce progress, they now agree that any meeting between their Prime Ministers is unlikely before fall.

The strong showing in Ulster's local elections the week before last by Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, added to the unease on the Irish side. The Irish want support for the cause of a nonviolent solution while it still has some currency in the North, and they want to keep Sinn Fein's success from spreading south.

Sinn Fein, which has attacked the Irish Government for "jailing, extraditing and censoring those who pursue the same aims as the men and women of 1916" — those who fought for Irish independence from Britain — is fielding 122 candidates in local elections in the Republic of Ireland next month. Unlike other political parties there, Sinn Fein's name is not allowed on the ballot, so all 122 have changed their names to include the words Sinn Fein.

Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Fein, said in Dublin last week that the party intends to use the election as a means to break the isolation imposed by an Irish law that forbids interviews with Sinn Fein members on radio or television. As in the North, he sees the campaign as a chance to build the party.

British officials say they were neither surprised nor impressed by Sinn Fein's showing in the Northern Ireland elections and profess to see no effects on the talks with Dublin. Privately, the Northern Ireland Office had predicted Sinn Fein would win between 55 and 60 seats. Sinn Fein had predicted 35 seats; it won 59. Its 11.8 per cent share of the total vote, however, was down from both the Parliamentary election in 1983 and the European election of 1984. A Northern Ireland Office spokesman contended that this showed clearly that Sinn Fein was still "very much a minority of a minority."

The "minority of a minority" is Dublin's line as well, but analysts there find cause for concern in the way the votes were distributed. Sinn Fein did not run candidates provincially, but where they did run, they took 41.6 per cent of the nationalist vote overall. The party had particularly strong showings in Belfast, where its candidates got 52 per cent of the nationalist vote, and in other cities. With this kind of support, Dublin analysts feel, Sinn Fein could expect to win three of the province's 17 seats in the British Parliament the next time: West Belfast, Mid-Ulster, and Fermanagh.

Security Is Britain's Priority

It was Mr. Adams's election as the West Belfast Member of Parliament in 1983, Irish officials believe, that worried the British enough to reopen talks on the province. The talks were intended to head off Sinn Fein and the I.R.A. as a bunch of criminals, which is still the official line. Sinn Fein's success in the Assembly elections a year earlier set alarm bells ringing in the Irish Republic, where party leaders agreed they had to do something to keep Sinn Fein's success from moving south. They set up the New Ireland Forum, which drafted proposals for changes in political structure that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ruled out last winter.

The top item on the British agenda for the moment appears to be security. Although this may entail cooperation with Ireland on the police, the judiciary and the prisons, it will not include change in the constitutional status of the North. It is just this political framework, however, that the Irish believe must accommodate northern nationalists if they are to regard the security forces as something other than an army of occupation.

It is unlikely that the two Prime Ministers will meet again without a good prospect of agreement. Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, told his party conference last weekend that the chances for this are, "at best, perhaps, evenly balanced."

Recent signs that the British are prepared to tough it out with the status quo deeply worry the Irish. Dr. FitzGerald warned that doing nothing would increase "the risks of disintegration of society in Northern Ireland as well as the threat that such a disintegration would spread to our society also."

Less than 48 hours after his speech, an I.R.A. bomb killed four policemen near the border town of Newry and brought to light a dispute that has been simmering for two years between the chiefs of police in the Republic and in Northern Ireland, who are not on speaking terms even though their forces cooperate.

The British press, with much of the Irish press in tow, has been full of stories lately about internal struggles between "hawks" and "doves" in the I.R.A., making much of disagreements over whether resources should be spent on the military or the political campaign. But many of those engaged in the armed struggle now say they see the need for both so as to be able to argue the morality of their cause and broaden their popular support. Sinn Fein now has 59 councillors with a public forum in which to do just that.



Sinn Fein president Gerry Adams (left) with election workers in Belfast earlier this month.

Greeks Prepare to Vote Next Sunday

Papandreou Seems to Be In for a Squeaker



New Democracy leader Constantine Mitsotakis campaigning in Patras, Greece.

By HENRY KAMM

ATHENS — As the din of insult and accusation mounts to the climax of next Sunday's general elections, about 15 per cent of the Greek voters are still making up their mind. They could decide the outcome between Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's Socialists and Constantine Mitsotakis's opposition, New Democracy, which is believed to be moving up from behind.

The latest polls, notably one by the magazine ENA, suggest that about 85 per cent of the voters have made their decision and are split rather evenly, with the Socialists leading by only 3.2 percentage points.

Not many voters seem to be open to persuasion by campaign arguments. Party loyalties run deep in a nation still divided by memories of the 1940's civil war. "If someone got slapped in the face during the civil war, he passes it on to his children," said a textile worker in a coffeehouse near Votio. The terms "left" and "right" are charged with emotion and used abundantly to inspire "left" and "right" sides of the other. The heated campaign recalls

a pre-war Europe in which parties professed, even if practice fell short, generous ideals of the "left." That age before black and white gave way to the full range of grays lives on in the tendency of Greek parties to consider the distance that separates them as a moral divide, ruling out debate.

To Mr. Papandreou's supporters, the Socialists represent the common man struggling for justice in a capitalist society ridden with economic and social privilege. They view New Democracy as the party of the privileged, intent on enlarging their holdings at other people's expense. Mr. Papandreou, Greece's first leftist Prime Minister, is campaigning for four more years to expand his social welfare programs.

Economic Appeals

His Government has raised wages and pensions, liberalized access to education, improved health care and taken control of some industrial enterprises without quite nationalizing them.

Mr. Mitsotakis argues that the Papandreou programs are ruining the economy and contends that the So-

cialists intend to perpetuate themselves in power by means fair or foul. Promises to remove onerous import duties from automobiles and to shorten military service are among his main vote-getting tactics.

No matter how high the cost of Socialist measures, Greeks seem unconcerned about where the money they are spending comes from. With the economy stagnant and drawing no investment, most of it comes from foreign loans and the Government printing press.

The Socialists inherited \$9 billion of foreign debt in 1981; the total is now more than \$13 billion. They have reduced inflation from 25 per cent to 18, but that rate is still more than three times the European Common Market average.

Mr. Mitsotakis calls for far-reaching liberalization of the economy. He would sharply cut the state's role and rely on market forces, he says. This would reverse both the Socialist approach and also the policies of Mr. Mitsotakis's conservative predecessors; they introduced state participation far beyond the European average.

With the election close enough to raise the possibility of no party winning a majority, attention has turned to the pro-Moscow Communist Party, which controlled 13 seats in the outgoing 300-member Parliament. They have been hardly kinder to the Socialists than to New Democracy. The Communists are believed likely to drive a hard bargain, should a minority Papandreou Government need their support. Their declared goal is to deprive both main contenders of a majority.

The campaign has been virtually devoid of foreign-policy debate. The America-baiting that was important in Mr. Papandreou's 1981 victory has

been remarkably absent this time. The Socialist program pledges to remove the four major American military bases according to the timetable of the 1983 agreement, which can be terminated by either party after 1988. But Mr. Papandreou has mentioned the Western alliance only indirectly, as part of a populist assertion of Greek independence. Turkey has replaced the United States as the main foreign target, with Mr. Papandreou taxing his opponent with being "soft" on what is called "the national problem."

Western analysts prefer not to bet on the outcome but, if pressed, give the edge to Mr. Papandreou. Their hope is for a clear majority, no matter which party wins. The maximum risk, they say, would be a hung Parliament with Communists holding the balance; almost as bad would be a narrow New Democracy victory. The Socialists are not expected to smooth the transition for a party they view as less an "opposition" than an enemy. Having used the spoils system to fill jobs on local authorities, and in control of most of organized labor, Mr. Papandreou could make life difficult for a shaky Mitsotakis Government — and thus for the country.

The Nation

By Many Counts, The Young Get Poorer

The Reagan Administration has long maintained that official calculations of poverty are inflated because they do not reflect the cash value of noncash benefits, such as food stamps. Last week, a report by two Government agencies counted the poor among children in a variety of ways. Whichever way the calculation went, the finding showed a substantial increase.

From 1968 until 1983, the last year for which complete statistics are available, the number of poor children increased by 3 million, to 13.8 million, or 22.2 percent of all children, the 670-page report said; and this happened even as the total absolute number of children in the country decreased, by 9 million, to 62.1 million. From 1973 to 1983, while spending on social welfare programs, including noncash benefits, rose 83 percent after adjustment for inflation, the poverty rate among children also rose, by 54 percent.

The two agencies, the Congressional Research Service and the Congressional Budget Office, used a standard definition of a poor child: a person under 18 living in a family with income less than the Government's annually adjusted poverty level (in 1983, it was \$10,178 in cash income for a family of four). It also analyzed the standard reasons cited as contributors to the trend.

As expected, poverty among children is unequally distributed by race, family structure and age and educational attainment of parents. For children in families headed by single women under 30, for example, the poverty rate in 1983 was more than 90 percent. Almost half of all black children (46.7 percent) and more than one-third of all Hispanic children (38.2 percent) were poor two years ago. The average white child, the report said, will spend less than 10 months in poverty.

Waking Up The Economy

A senior Administration economist put the issue of the week this way: "The relevant question is whether the slow economic performance over the past three quarters is the harbinger of worse economic performance ahead." Many private analysts were inclined to agree with his view "that we're on the threshold of renewed expansion." They would have been less inclined to do so 10 days ago. But then, even before last week's report that economic growth all but stopped during the first quarter, the Federal Reserve had moved.

Late in the afternoon of the 17th of May, with an unusually long statement of concern about "unchanged output in the industrial sector," the Fed eased up on credit, bringing down the interest rate it charges on loans to banks to 7 1/2 percent, the lowest in almost seven years. Major banks followed minutes later, cutting their prime lending to 10 percent from 10 1/2 percent. On Monday, jubilant investors responded to the stimulus to expansion, propelling the Dow Jones industrial average to its first close above the 1,300 level.

The celebration on Wall Street all but overshadowed the next day's report on the extent to which the gross national product has been undermined by the effects of the strong dollar. Growth was put at an annual rate of only seven-tenths of 1 percent in January, February and March, for an average for the past three quarters of only 2.2 percent, far below the 4 percent level needed to keep unemployment from rising. For the last quarter, the figure would have been even less — just one-tenth of 1 percent — without business spending on rebuilding inventories. But imports surged 31.4 percent.

Last week's report on consumer prices underscored another reason for the Federal Reserve's action: the risk of inflation appeared more muted than the prospect of a slump. April's increase was a modest 0.4 percent, with food prices dropping.

Another Look At Pornography

"Re-examination of the issue of pornography is long overdue," Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d said last week, in announcing the appointment of a new Justice Department commission to study the effects of sexually explicit material.

The panel will be headed by Henry Hudson, who was commended by President Reagan two years ago for banishing most pornography from Arlington County, Va., where he is chief prosecutor. His appointment was criticized by the American Civil Liberties Union, whose spokesman said, "I'm afraid there is a train marked 'censorship' which has just left the station."

The last Presidential commission on the subject, in 1970, found no evidence linking sexual material to delinquency or criminal behavior. The new commission is to issue its report in about a year.



John A. Walker

Ex-Sailor Caught In Counterspy Net

In his 20 years in the Navy, John Walker had access to many of his service's most closely held secrets. For much of that time, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said last week, he may have been spying for the Soviet Union.

The bureau, which has been stepping up its counterintelligence inquiries, said that Mr. Walker stood accused of, among other things, delivering nearly 130 classified Navy documents to an isolated spot in the Maryland countryside near Washington. The F.B.I. said the documents included detailed reports on what the Navy knew of movements of Soviet warships and merchant vessels. Since retiring from the Navy in 1976 as a warrant officer, Mr. Walker has been working in Norfolk, Va., as a private detective. A Navy spokesman said Mr. Walker's active-duty assignments had included the staffs of several major commands.

The authorities were also trying to determine the degree to which Mr. Walker's son, Michael, had followed in his footsteps. The Navy said that Michael, an enlisted clerk assigned to the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz, had been arrested after investigators found a box containing more than 15 pounds of classified material near his bunk. He was flown back to the United States yesterday and faced questioning by the F.B.I. According to bureau affidavits in the case, he stole secret documents from his ship and gave them to his father.

The F.B.I. said more arrests were likely. "I would expect more charges against more people, associates of the father," said Bill Baker, a bureau spokesman.

Head of OSHA Quits His Post

During his 10 months as head of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Robert A. Rowland encountered more than a few workplace hazards of his own.

Some segments of organized labor howled at his policies, particularly a decision last month not to require farmers to provide toilets, drinking water and other sanitary facilities to field hands. Congressional subcommittees investigated claims by some OSHA employees that the agency's brass was harassing workers who favored more rigorous enforcement of regulations.

And the Office of Government Ethics conducted an inquiry into charges that Mr. Rowland was guilty of conflict of interest by participating in regulatory decisions affecting companies in which he owned a total of more than \$1 million in stock.

The ethics office cleared Mr. Rowland of any wrongdoing last week. Just hours earlier, however, he announced his resignation. The former Texas lawyer and Republican fundraiser said his "mission has been accomplished" and he would return to his native state.

Mr. Rowland had placed his holdings in a blind trust last September and received a limited waiver from the Federal conflict of interest law. He was authorized to participate in broad policy decisions that might affect companies in which he had invested. The ethics office ruled that, since OSHA regulations govern work sites and not specifically named companies, Mr. Rowland had acted properly.

Mr. Rowland said his announcement was unrelated to the decision by the ethics office; he said he had told Labor Secretary Bill Brock of his intention to resign two weeks ago.

Michael Wright,
Katherine Roberts
and Caroline Rand Herron

What About The Fires Next Time?

By JON NORDHEIMER

MIAMI — The most destructive outbreak of fires in Florida's history was brought under control last week just as heavy rains brought some relief to the drought-stricken Southeast.

By then, 354 fires had blackened 175,000 acres, much of it grassland and scrub forests. Two firefighters died and about 200 homes were destroyed, including 131 in Palm Coast, a new community in the northeast.

Even before all the damage could be surveyed, some in the state were worried about the future and wondering when it would happen again. There is fear that the continued development of Florida may make disasters such as the rampaging fires more commonplace, as newcomers settle in areas once populated only by wildlife and weekend fishermen.

Fires are not a rare occurrence in a state with natural cycles of drought and flooding. And the current dry season was worse than most, with rainfall at 40 percent below normal until last week's storms drenched the northern part of the state.

Fires broke out in North Carolina, too, before the rains came, destroying 21,000 acres of Federal forest land. Across the Southeast, more than twice the amount of public woodland acreage has burned in the first five months of this year than in all of 1984.

But Florida's problems differed in important respects from those of other states in the region.

The drought was not exceptionally hard on the state from day to day. Water use for things such as lawn sprinkling was curtailed only briefly in some lower Gulf Coast areas, while most counties did not put into effect the severe restrictions that are imposed when the supplies are greatly reduced.

Draining the Wetlands

But though the underground reservoirs were adequate, the grasslands and forests were tinder dry. Indeed, the fire danger could not have been worse. And that condition, coupled with development pressures and other factors, led to disaster.

The draining of natural wetlands in Florida to clear the way for agriculture and residential development has been going on for most of this century.

175,000 Acres Blackened in Florida



Firefighters battling a blaze in northeast Florida last week.

The earliest entrepreneurs who promoted Florida tourism saw water as an enemy. Farmers enlisted Army engineers to drain the land and channel the rivers to open more rich acreage for farming under canal irrigation. Florida lost 60 percent of its wetlands to developers, with an average of 72,000 acres a year drained between 1953 and 1973. Environmental legislation put the brakes on the process.

A large portion of the wetlands that were converted to farms and citrus groves over the years is now undergoing another transformation. The Florida Department of Agriculture has estimated that one-third of the farmland had been

taken out of cultivation between 1954 and 1982.

The process has speeded up in the last three years, aided by the loss of the northern third of the citrus belt to killing freezes over the past several winters.

In many areas, the swamps and ponds that acted as natural barriers to the spread of wildfires have been eliminated. Instead, communities are rising in their place as the high cost of homes in the coastal cities draws people to the cheaper land in the interior.

The destruction in the retirement village of Palm Coast in Flagler County took place not on former wetlands but in a different environment: coastal scrub pine lands. There, the volatile conditions were more directly the result of the drought.

In either case, the consequences are the more severe as new towns spring up in the wilderness. Northern Florida, where there is still plenty of cheap land, is growing rapidly.

Marion County, west of Flagler, has led the state in the number of new septic tank permits issued in the last three years, a barometer of new housing starts in rural or semi-rural areas.

Forest Infernos

Few Palm Coast residents who lost their homes in the 12,000-acre fire suspected that the dense woods that bordered their lots were capable of turning into an inferno that raced into their neighborhood almost without warning. It was, in the words of one firefighter, like "a carpet of gasoline rags set afire."

In the past, when wildfires swept through these woods, the area was thinly populated, with single farm families or a general store miles from one another. Flagler County, which had fewer than 10,000 residents in 1979, has grown by 50 percent in five years and is expected to grow by another 50 percent by the end of this decade.

Almost all of the growth is in Palm Coast, a project of I.T.T. Community Development Corporation, which has already laid out about 500 miles of paved streets. Only a few of these streets so far have houses on them. The rest are empty except for bright blue fire hydrants installed every 100 yards or so.

The fire burned through these areas as well as ones already inhabited, and emergency workers could only guess at what the toll in life and property would have been had the planned city of 79,800 homes been standing on the community's 42,000 acres of woodland when the wall of fire moved through Palm Coast.

The Battle Against Coyotes



Home on the Range, And Anywhere Else

Defenders of Wildlife/Dick Randall

By IVER PETERSON

DENVER — It takes its name from Coyote, an Aztec god who wore its skins. The Navajos call it "God's Dog" for its cleverness, particularly at finding water in the desert.

But to the generations of sheep ranchers in the Rockies, the coyote has been a varmint and, in recent years, a threat to a way of life. Now they and the Federal Government are poised for a new campaign aimed at controlling, if not eradicating, the most resourceful hunter on the American range.

After years of dispute and conflicting evidence, the Environmental Protection Agency is expected soon to lift a 13-year ban on Compound 1080, a potent poison used to kill coyotes in the West's sheep and cattle country. That prospect has brought loud objections from environmental-

ists, who complain that 1080 kills many animals besides coyotes and that there are better ways to protect livestock. But the sheep ranchers, beset by hard times and the clear evidence of coyote predation, insist the poison is needed.

The coyote, a nocturnal animal that usually weighs no more than 35 pounds and is not dangerous to people, has been poisoned, hunted from horseback and from airplanes and suffocated in its dens. Federal range managers spend \$11 million a year to kill 80,000 coyotes.

And yet, long after other animals have yielded to civilization, the coyote has not only survived, it has flourished. The bison lives only on preserves, the wolf has fled to Canada, and eagles and mountain lions are in retreat. But the coyote has all but welcomed the arrival of the settlers with their livestock, their pets and their garbage. Today, coyotes are a problem in the inner suburbs of Los Angeles. They have migrated east and

been sighted in Maine. Their resourcefulness in the face of overwhelming odds has won the admiration of several animal-rights groups.

But while the coyote has thrived, the number of sheep on American ranges has sharply declined from 50 million after World War II to 12 million today. In that time, synthetic fabrics have swamped a market once dependent on wool, and annual consumption of lamb and mutton declined from 6 pounds per person during the 1940's to 1.6 pounds today.

The downward pressure on sheep prices has forced some ranchers to shift to cattle. But many sheepmen have carried on, searching for ways to cut costs. In such a precarious business, the coyote's damage can be the last straw. It is depressing, Marvin Cronberg, president of the National Woolgrowers Association, wrote recently, "to have good lambing weather and a prolific drop of lambs, only to return morning after morning and find dozens of dead and crippled newborns."

The association cites Federal statistics showing average annual sheep and lamb losses from coyotes of 5.29 percent in the three years before 1980 and other poisons were banned in 1977, and of 6.91 percent in 1980, '81 and '82 — proof, it says, that the poisons work.

Before the ban on the chemicals, the most common way to poison predators was to leave a tainted carcass of a sheep, deer or horse for scavengers to feed on. Since baiting killed indiscriminately and caused the death of eagles and other protected species, the Government trappers began using poisoned pills wrapped in lard or meat or "coyote getters," which are cyanide guns buried in the ground with the bait sticking out. The coyote would pull on the bait, and the gun would fire the poison into its mouth.

Does Baiting Work?

"Baiting just killed off the range scavengers who ate the carcasses and left the coyotes who were looking for a hot meal," said Dick Randall, a former "gopher choker," as the Federal trappers sometimes call themselves. He has since joined Defenders of Wildlife, a conservation group.

There is ample evidence of illegal carcass baiting on Federal land, and investigators recently began looking into one such reported incident in southern Wyoming. Poisoning is still legal on private rangeland — most cattle and sheep graze on public land in the West — although it remains illegal to kill protected animals such as the eagle or black-footed ferret anywhere.

Baiting carcasses will remain illegal under the new rules being written by the E.P.A. Instead, the agency is expected to recommend, sometime after June 1, that Compound 1080 be carried in lethal collars strapped around the sheep's necks. The collars will contain enough liquid poison to kill a coyote that goes for the sheep's throat and punctures a sack. The E.P.A. is also studying the effectiveness of lethal pellets that would be distributed. The use of either method would be carefully controlled, the agency said.

Few sheep ranchers are happy with the collar, if only because it requires the sacrifice of a sheep for each coyote and does not protect newborn lambs. Environmentalists such as Mr. Randall object to the collars on numerous safety grounds, but also because they believe the coyote will find a way to outsmart humans once again.

Tests with the poison collar have shown that coyotes are beginning to learn to avoid the neck and attack the rear of the sheep instead.

"I think coyotes are probably more adaptable than humankind," Mr. Randall said. "They've certainly managed to outlive everything we've thrown at them."

Taking the Sting Out of Capitalism

By JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH

FEW exercises in our time are so ingenious and, when examined, so engaging as our use of language to grace an inconvenient economic tendency or necessity. In past times, loans that were not repaid went sour or were in default. Now they are rolled over. Or rescheduled. Or they become problem loans. Or, best of all, they are nonperforming assets. (I heard the other day of a banker whose son had a bad accident with the family car. The lad told his father that the car wasn't totaled, only rendered permanently nonperforming.)

However, the most successful of our exercises in semantic concealment has to do with socialism. It protects us from the terrible truth, which is that socialism now comes not from socialists but from the most devout and articulate of free enterprise.

There is no agreed definition as to what socialism is; in the most common reference it is something that unduly soft-headed governments do for — as they were called by George Bernard Shaw — the undeserving poor. More accurately, it is the capitalization by the state of productive enterprises. Such capitalization, along with a greater or less measure of control, is a powerful tendency in all modern industrial countries, including the United States. But perish the thought that it be so denoted. Socialism it is, but socialism it must not be called.

The modern socialism is that of the failing enterprise that is too large, otherwise too important or politically too powerful to be allowed to fail. Such was the case with Chrysler and with Continental Illinois; either's failure would have involved too great a shock to public confidence. And most recently, the modern socialism came into play in the crises set off by Home

John Kenneth Galbraith is Paul M. Warburg professor of economics emeritus at Harvard University.

State Savings Bank in Ohio and Old Court Savings and Loan Association in Maryland.

Roughly speaking, if you are in trouble and big enough, you will be rescued and recapitalized in one way or another by the government. The action will be pictured as exceptional; the word socialism will not be used. Perish the thought, for the advocates of government rescue will include some of the most compulsive friends of free enterprise.

This socialism by and for non-socialists in the industrial countries goes back many years — to the Great

failed railroads. The Swiss Government, a stalwart exponent of free enterprise, moved to save the watch industry in the 1920's by taking over and consolidating in a publicly sponsored company the far-from-unimportant detail of making the movements. In the next decade in the United States Herbert Hoover, not otherwise identified with Lenin, moved the Government massively into the capitalization of banks, railroads and industrial companies through the agency, primarily, of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Hoover took an especially strong stand against ex-

Government was called in amid deafening speeches by all concerned about their commitment to free enterprise. The only remarkable thing about Chrysler has been that it has not remained a public ward.

Broadly speaking, the modern socialism gives not the best but the worst to the state. In consequence, in Italy, Spain and France, socialist governments struggle with the nasty choice between paying to keep moribund public companies alive and providing employment or accepting the grave political consequences, notably from their own supporters, of

The Economy

private operation. But this is a detail; except in our oratory, we take the public rescue for granted. A few weeks ago when a run started on Home State and threatened the other Ohio thrift institutions, as they are loosely called, Gov. Richard F. Celeste did not hesitate. He left immediately for Washington. In Maryland

farmers, including the partners of John S.R. Block, the Secretary of Agriculture, bankruptcy can be accepted. Legislation designed to rescue farmers from their creditors can be vetoed in the name of the free enterprise system. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel can be allowed to go under; it is only the seventh largest in the industry, and the strenuous efforts of Senator Jay Rockefeller of West Virginia and others were not enough to bring it Federal protection. U.S. Steel would, however, be saved; that disaster could not be accepted.

Almost certainly, American Airlines or Pan Am would be saved, but Braniff was allowed to go. Exxon and Mobil are on the list of the federally guaranteed, but the small people in the Oklahoma oil patch were, of course, allowed to go down with Penn Square Bank.

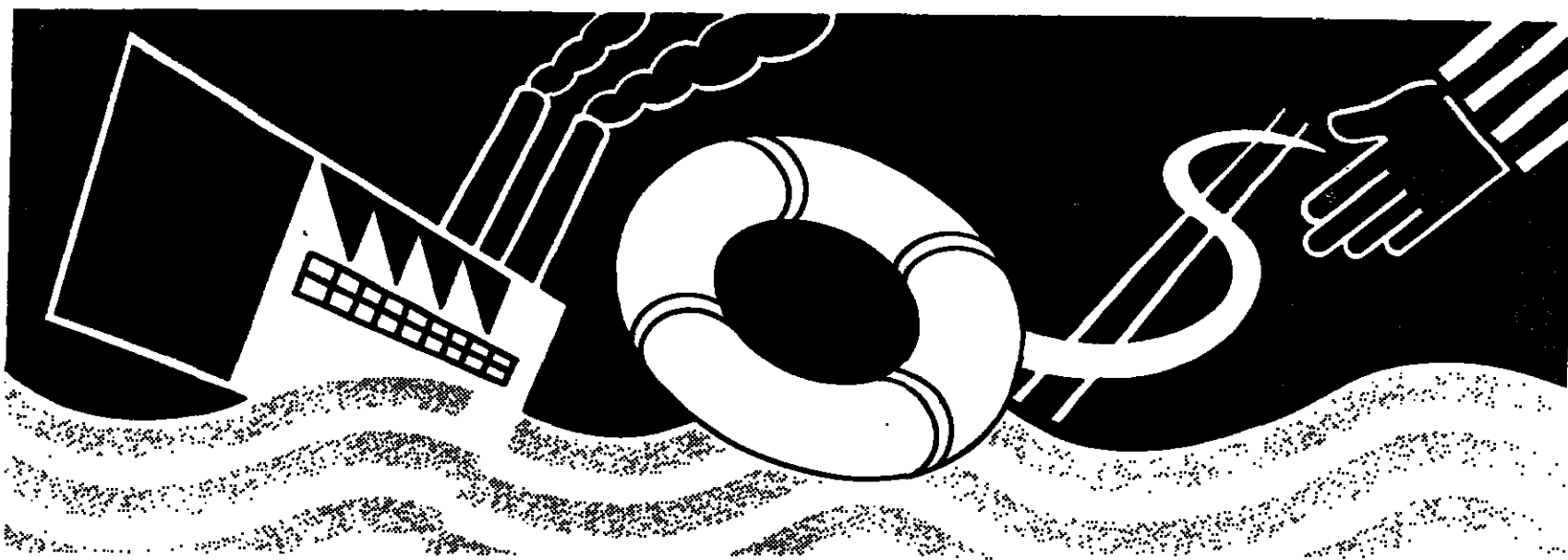
Although Penn Square was allowed to fail, Continental Illinois, which it had so successfully conned into buying shaky energy loans, was saved. Walter B. Wriston expressed strong opposition to the Chrysler rescue on grounds of high economic principle — the need for a stalwart defense of free enterprise at any price. But principle would give way to highly practical circumstance were Citibank itself ever to be in deep trouble. In any new disaster affecting the automobile industry, General Motors would be saved. Also Ford and, of course, Chrysler. American Motors, though it has had some past help, would be too small; it would not survive.

I am not writing in any greatly solemn mood to deplore, only to urge that we accept the reality. The public rescue of Lockheed, Chrysler and Continental Illinois was not *sui generis*; it was normal in our time. I do think we could be more generous to failing farmers and small-business men; when in trouble, they could well be accorded the same access to public capital at preferred rates that is available for their large neighbors when they are in trouble. The more painful principles of free enterprise should not, as now, be exclusively for the small. But I am even more concerned that we reflect on the nature of modern socialism and its prospect.

In the years ahead we will have more rescues, a growing public sector. The largest part, we can guess, will be banks and other financial institutions. Here, as we have seen, failure has a nasty shock effect at home and abroad. Here, too, rescue operations, as noted, are already institutionalized and expected. And here private managements, as in the case of the Latin American loans, the Penn Square scam and the two big Ohio and Maryland thrift institutions, seem especially susceptible to excesses of optimism and to bad judgment.

But, if as seems far from unlikely, we have another severe monetary squeeze and ensuing recession, there is no doubt that various of the Fortune 500 corporations will be in Washington pleading for public rescue and getting it. The result, however disguised, will be a yet-greater public sector. It is interesting to think of the modern monetarists — Prof. Milton Friedman, no less — as the avant garde of the new socialism.

And one's mind dwells also on the shock troops of this revolution, Marx, in his innocent and now obsolete way, thought it would be the workers who would force the pace of socialism. He must, from wherever he now resides, have little hope for help from Lane Kirkland or American working-class Marxists. And he must be looking with surprise at the way, in our time, it is the bankers and the big industrialists who lead the march, carry his flag.



Javier Romero

Depression and before. Italy under Mussolini was perhaps the pioneer. A huge sector of troubled or failing Italian industry and banking was brought into government hands. There under IRI, the great public holding company, it still remains. In later years in Britain, France, Germany and Spain, older industries — coal mining, steel and steel fabricating, shipbuilding, chemicals — were similarly rescued and preserved by the government.

After World War I, the Canadian Government rescued a whole clutch

tending public aid to the unemployed and the otherwise deprived. But when it came to the socialism of the failing enterprise, he recognized the higher necessity and put his scruples aside.

Over the years the automobile industry has been especially a candidate for such public attention. Alfa Romeo, British Leyland, Renault (for wartime deviation), and more ambiguously, Volkswagen are all in public ownership. When Chrysler got into deep trouble in 1980, there was never any real doubt as to the response. The

closing them down. Even Japan is so troubled. The huge public cost of keeping obsolete rail lines in operation is currently a major issue in Japanese politics.

In the United States we are as responsive as the others to the modern socialist imperative. The Eastern railroads and Conrail (the legacy of the Penn Central debacle), Amtrak, Lockheed, Chrysler, Continental Illinois, all establish the point. While putting in public money, we do prefer, if possible, to maintain the facade of

this month, the state government similarly moved to get Washington's help. This was wholly to be expected. In the thrift industry, as in banking generally, public rescue and recapitalization are highly institutionalized — and taken for granted.

What Governor Celeste and Maryland's Governor Harry Hughes wanted for their state-chartered thrift institutions was the guarantee of Federal Deposit Insurance, a design by which banks and other financial institutions are taxed by the Federal Government to finance the public rescue of those that fail. It establishes the policy of public-capital rescue in the very heart of the financial system. Here it is so accepted that not even the most ardent defenders of free enterprise feel it necessary to affirm their faith.

The promise of rescue, it should be noted, is not confined to insured depositors. When there was alarm last year about the repayment of loans to Argentina, Brazil and Mexico that had been made by the big money center banks, the unspoken, and occasionally spoken, word of reassurance was that the Government and the Federal Reserve would not let the banks fail. And there was proof that it would not in the takeover of Continental Illinois.

The circumstances inducing to this modern manifestation of socialism are compelling. There is the obvious effect of corporate failure on employment, a key consideration in the case of Chrysler. Also, as in the case of the Eastern railroads-become-Conrail, there is the need for the service. And as with Continental Illinois, Home State Savings and Old Court Savings, there is the shock to confidence that spreads to other financial institutions and which can get out of hand and also out of the country. This last danger is especially to be emphasized. One of the more probable legacies of the Reagan financial policy — the foreign trade deficit, the high interest rates, the large consequent inflow of foreign funds — could one day well be a run on these dollar deposits from abroad that would put various of the largest American banks under the protection of the Government.

But of the several factors inducing to the new socialism, the most important is political and economic power. For small-business men and currently for hundreds of thousands of

THE EXECUTIVE COMPUTER / Erik Sandberg-Diment

Now, the PC Is Learning to Read

TYPISTS have become word processors, mice can manipulate blocks of text on the computer screen and modems allow an endless stream of information to flow into the computer over telephone lines. But when all is said and done, almost everything having to do with personal computing still begins with the keyboard.

The keyboard is the main gateway to computing, and it is the slowest common denominator, setting the pace for all that follows. As such, it is the subject of intense research directed primarily toward its replacement.

Voice-activated entry systems are increasingly mentioned as an alternative to typing. If the truth is to be told, however, computerized voice recognition will probably not be practical until the turn of the century — if then. A more promising technology for relieving the tedium of entering data into the computer is the scanner.

In theory, one should be able to pass printed material through a scanner and have it immediately read by the computer. In fact, the day when one will be able to clip, say, a column from a newspaper, feed it through the scanner and have it automatically converted into electronic impulses that a computer can digest is still some distance away. However, that event is now years, not decades, away.

Two separate approaches, optical character recognition, or O.C.R., and bit image conversion, are already sufficiently developed so that general purpose scanning machines based on these technologies are being produced in quantity. Though not yet for everyone — nor for every application — these print-to-digital convert-

ers have attained a degree of sophistication and a concomitant reduction in price to make them worth looking into for at least some specialized office applications.

The two technologies take very different approaches to the job of turning print into electronic signals. Bit imaging resembles serving alphabet soup to a young child who is incapable of handling a spoon and is bound to drink the whole bowl at once. O.C.R., on the other hand, parallels the predictable behavior of the older child, who will fish individual letters out of the broth with which to spell his name (or something else) along the edge of the soup plate.

Optical character recognition has been around for quite some time. However, the sci-fi typefaces designed to be read by machines are difficult for humans to decipher. Even if one ignores the human factor, something done all too readily in computer technology, O.C.R. had two other counts against it until recently. First, it was very expensive, and, second, documents that were to be scanned had to be specially prepared, which offset some of the very labor-saving gains in data entry that personal computer users were striving for.

One of the largest obstacles facing O.C.R. is its approach to reading text, which parallels the human vision. Each character is individually read or deciphered, which means that a flexible O.C.R. unit must be able to recognize the letter E in any number of typefaces, from Times Roman to Helvetica.

Such capabilities involve immensely complex mathematical algorithms, since the symbolic content of each letter must be recognized and then converted into its ASCII (the

American Standard Code for Information Interchange) equivalent so that the computer can deal with it. For example, when someone strikes any letter on the keyboard, the ASCII code representing that letter is generated. When an O.C.R. scanner reads a letter, it generates the same ASCII code. The effect of the two processes, as far as the computer is concerned, is the same.

Bit imaging, the other scanning technology, works more in the way that a camera does. An electronic picture is taken and converted in its entirety to its digital equivalent. The symbolic content is ignored entirely. It makes no difference whether the text being scanned is a Gutenberg Bible or an early Chinese scroll.

Bit imaging is in many ways an easier technology for getting text, as well as graphs and other illustrative material, into a computer. Unfortunately, once in the machine, this data, never converted into ASCII code representing the various letters, presents a not insignificant problem. A computer cannot readily deal with such great lumps of information.

In order for a computer to be able to use and manipulate information forwarded to it by means of bit image conversion, an immense amount of software remains to be designed. Though in the development stage at various companies, this software — in any form that could be called final — will probably be a considerable time in coming.

Because of the radically different approaches to image reading taken by O.C.R. and bit imaging, the two technologies also differ greatly in their use of computer memory. Text stored as ASCII characters demands far less memory than is required by

the whole-picture approach of bit image conversion. A single page stored by bit imaging can sop up the entire memory capacity of a personal computer. The O.C.R.'s Scrooge-like use of memory, however, is bought at the cost of considerable flexibility. For instance, it is much more difficult for O.C.R. units to read typeset text filled with kerns and ligatures than it is for bit imaging to cope with such conventions.

For this reason, the most useful O.C.R. units are to be found at the high end of the expense scale. Even the best machines of this type, however, cannot deal with graphs and other illustrative material, nor with corrections and handwritten addendums. Bit image conversion, at the cost of a lot of extra memory, can do so, to a limited extent now and to a much greater extent once the software for manipulating the captured images has been refined.

For the present, both forms of print-to-digital converters offer a lot of promise and potential relief from tedium. Nevertheless, they remain on the frontiers of the future office. Costs are declining rapidly from those of a few years ago, and today the lowest-priced units, such as the Oberon Omni-Reader (\$499 from Oberon International, Irving, Tex. 75062, (214) 257-0900) and Data Copy Model 700 (\$3,950 from Datacopy, Mountain View, Calif. 94043, (415) 965-7900) seem positive bargains.

Even so, these machines, both of which are based on O.C.R. technology, should probably grace the dens only of the brave. Whether their users will turn out to be pioneers with arrows in their backs or gold panners hitting the mother lode remains to be seen.

time on Monday, and reaching a record of 1,309.70 on Tuesday, the Dow Jones industrial average settled into a more cautious mode. It finished the week at 1,301.97, up 16.63.

Interest rates moved down in the credit markets in response to the cuts in the bellwether rate measures, but recovered some. A \$100 million rise in the money supply had little effect.

The House approved a budget plan that trims \$56 million from the deficit by 1986. The House was more generous with domestic programs, while the Senate favored the military.

Since imports may be curbed by the International Trade Commission. That would raise domestic shoe prices, which opponents say would hurt the industry, but supporters say would encourage investment.

Advances in American-Soviet relations were made at a meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige in Moscow. But major obstacles to trade remain.

WEEK IN BUSINESS

General Dynamics Is Dealt New Blows

On the surface, the news was bad. Two General Dynamics units were banned from further bidding on Navy projects, contracts were canceled and the company was fined heavily for what the Pentagon called "pervasive" business misconduct. Then the contractor's chairman, David S. Lewis, announced he would step down by the end of the year, although he claimed there was no direct connection to the ban. But some analysts said the one-two punch may be a disguised blessing. They note that by agreeing to meet strict Navy conditions for contracts, and by replacing Mr. Lewis with Stanley C. Pace, a TRW executive regarded as a scrupulous businessman, General Dynamics could position itself as a cleaner, more attractive contractor.

Hughes Helicopter, meanwhile, is under investigation for what the Pentagon called massive accounting irregularities, and the Government suspended its overhead payments.

Texas Instruments' president and chief executive, J. Fred Bucy, quit unexpectedly. Although the company

said Mr. Bucy, 56 years old, took advantage of an early retirement option, some speculated that he was forced out because of the semiconductor maker's continuing poor financial showing. Mr. Bucy had long been considered the successor to the chairman, Mark Shepherd Jr. Mr. Bucy will be replaced by Jerry R. Jenkins, an executive vice president.

T.W.A. is fighting a bid by an investor group led by Carl C. Icahn to buy the 76 percent of the airline that it does not already own. The airline is asking Congress to pass legislation blocking Mr. Icahn's \$600 million bid, saying the investor is a known greenmailer and is unfit to run an airline. Mr. Icahn said he believes stockholders would back him.

T. Boone Pickens ended his bid for Unocal by agreeing to exchange about a third of his Unocal stock for debt securities worth \$72 a share. The deal, while lucrative for the shares Mr. Pickens can swap, could lead to a loss over all, since Unocal's stock has fallen below the average \$48 he paid for them. Still, analysts said the deal

removed the takeover threat from Unocal — for now — and allowed Mr. Pickens a graceful way to withdraw.

Economic growth was more sluggish in the first quarter than had been expected, the Government said. The gross national product grew at just a seven-tenths of 1 percent rate. But most economists do not see a recession. Indeed, many say the cooling-off is just what the economy needs before surging again. Others point to the continuing weakness in manufacturing and the strong dollar, both of which are hindering recovery, they say. But inflation appears well in hand: Consumer prices rose just four-tenths of 1 percent in April. Durable goods orders rose 1 percent in April, helped by military orders. Personal income rose six-tenths of 1 percent in April, and spending surged seven-tenths of 1 percent, thanks to income tax refunds.

Stocks began the week with a roar, spurred by the cut in the discount rate to 7½ percent and the overall reduction in the prime rate to 10 percent. After closing above 1,300 for the first

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED MAY 24, 1985

(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
AT&T	7,487,500	23 1/2	- 1/2
Unocal	6,879,700	34 1/2	- 1/2
Hewlett	6,378,300	33	- 1 1/2
Pan Am	6,210,300	6 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	4,292,700	130 1/2	+ 1/2
Eckerd	4,794,600	27 1/2	+ 1/2
Mid S Ut	4,680,200	14	- 1 1/2
Am Exp	4,520,400	44 1/2	- 1 1/2
Mobil	4,456,300	31 1/2	+ 1
Signal	4,436,200	40 1/2	- 1/2
Es Kod	4,175,000	44 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Phila El	4,066,000	14 1/2	- 1 1/2
All Rich	3,935,700	60 1/2	- 1/2
Dow Ch	3,826,000	33 1/2	+ 1/2
Exxon	3,722,000	53 1/2	+ 1 1/2

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,141	1,419
Declines	862	593
Total Issues	2,252	2,242
New Highs	643	509
New Lows	39	41

VOLUME

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	564,828,550	10,925,327,857
Same Per. 1984	421,337,361	9,404,524,459

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Chng
New York Stock Exchange	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	+1.00
Transp	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	+1.86
Utilities	59 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	-0.97
Finance	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	-1.41
Composite	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	+0.39

Standard & Poor's

400 Indust	210.8	208.9	208.7	+1.78
20 Transp	164.4	161.4	164.3	+2.90
40 Utilities	85.2	84.1	84.6	-1.16
40 Finance	23.5	22.7	22.7	-0.40
500 Stocks	189.8	187.2	188.2	+0.87

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED MAY 24, 1985

(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
WangB	2,385,200	17 1/2	- 1 1/2
BAT In	1,951,500	4 1/2	- 1/2
GLGdG	1,002,400	13 1/2	- 1
DompP	973,900	2 1/2	- 1/2
Lorimer	790,200	35 1/2	- 1/2
WDigital	757,000	13 1/2	+ 1/2
TIE	575,400	8 1/2	+ 1/2
CrySto	564,700	1 1/2	+ 1/2
GenDefns	547,700	16 1/2	+ 2 1/2
DataPd	536,100	11 1/2	+ 1/2

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	403	421
Declines	338	329
Unchanged	159	159
Total Issues	900	909
New Highs	134	95
New Lows	34	32

VOLUME

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	32,293,950	871,375,140
Same Per. 1984	27,087,415	827,681,185

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVILLE DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher
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SEYMOUR TOWERS, Managing Editor
ARTHUR GELB, Deputy Managing Editor
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HOWARD BISHOP, V.P., Employee Relations
JOHN M. O'BRIEN, V.P., Controller
ELISE J. RUSSELL, V.P., Systems

Guess Who Pays for Tax 'Reform'

To push through something that will be called tax reform, President Reagan seems ready to yield concessions to all sorts of important constituencies, from oil wildcatters to university fund-raisers. Yet deplorably, Mr. Reagan persists in his determination to attack the one tax benefit that is of clearest benefit to the nation's poor: the deductibility of state and local taxes.

From his perspective, that may be a neat political trick: The deductions cost the Treasury a whopping \$28 billion, revenue that the Administration would rather spend for lowering everyone's tax rate. And unlike smaller ticket deductions, this one is not defended by any powerfully organized interest group.

In economic and social terms, however, no other Federal tax deduction has such a clear justification. If the deduction is lost, this tax "reform" will largely amount to a further loss of Federal subsidy for the poor people who depend on states and cities for their basic services.

Yes, the right to deduct state and local taxes from federally taxable income is a "loophole" — and one that at least optically benefits the well-to-do. Two-thirds of all taxpayers derive no value from it because they don't itemize any deductions on tax returns. Moreover, for those who do itemize, the benefits increase with income. A couple earning \$25,000 gets 25 cents in Federal tax relief for every dollar they pay in local taxes; a couple earning \$200,000 saves 50 cents for every dollar.

Compounding this apparent inequity is the fact that the value of the deduction varies greatly from state to state. Last year, the benefit per person in low-income, low-tax Louisiana was only \$34. But in high-income, high-tax New Jersey, the average benefit was \$169. In Minnesota, it was \$181; in California, \$185.

Why, then, defend this Federal redistribution of wealth? Because the differences in benefit are explained for the most part by the states' different burdens in caring for poor people. The Federal Gov-

ernment pays some of the welfare and medical bills of poor Americans. But states and cities carry most of the cost of their education, police protection and other basic services. And it is middle- and upper-income taxpayers who must foot the bill.

Many of these affluent taxpayers, it is argued, stand to gain as much from the lower Federal tax rates that the President promises than they would lose in the effectively higher state and local tax rates that would ensue. The reform might well leave them unharmed. But with most comparable taxpayers in low-tax states getting a net reduction, the high-tax states and cities would come under irresistible pressure to reduce their tax rates — and thus their budgets for supporting the poor.

Today, an affluent resident of New York City, paying 18 cents in state and local taxes for an extra dollar of income, might look with envy on a Floridian who pays no income tax at all. But she can take some comfort in the fact that half the 18 cents will be subtracted from her Federal tax bill.

If that deduction is lost, the relative tax cost of living in New York City or Los Angeles or Milwaukee would rise significantly. That would greatly increase the temptation to flee the high tax states, reducing their tax base, or to demand a state tax cut, reducing the levels of service to the urban poor. Either way, the poor people would end up financing much of the reform.

This is, plainly, a difficult argument to make in the political arena. And this circuitous routing of Federal funds to states and cities and then to the poor is certainly an inefficient way of discharging what ought to be a clear and compelling national responsibility. A fair approach to reform would recognize that eliminating the local tax deduction would more than pay for a Federal takeover of welfare and related services.

But the Reagan Administration seeks to shed Federal responsibilities, not to assume new ones. Whatever virtues remain in this proposed tax reform, they are being overwhelmed by a callous neglect of the weakest Americans.

Transit Cops Should Be City Cops

The wisdom of merging the New York City Transit Police with the regular police force has long been obvious. Over the years, however, mere wisdom has proved no match for jealousies between City Hall and the Transit Authority.

Transit officials are currently resisting another City Hall campaign for such a merger. They have reason to negotiate reasonable terms, but not to block the deal.

The current round of discussion began last September, after Transit Officer Irma Lozada became the city's first female police officer killed in the line of duty; she was shot by a suspect while separated from her partner and apparently out of touch with headquarters. The tragedy, revived in a trial that opened in Brooklyn last week, dramatized the inadequacies of transit police communications and backup. A similarly isolated city police officer could have summoned rapid reinforcement.

The issue became still more urgent in December after Bernhard Goetz shot down four young men he believed were harassing him on the subway. Responding to the uproar over transit crime, Mayor Koch began merger negotiations in earnest.

Authority over the transit police is divided between Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward, supposedly responsible for operations, and Transit Authority President David Gunn, supposedly in charge of policy. But the difference between operations and policy has never been made clear. The compromise, dictated more by concern for bureaucratic peace

than good management, leaves no one responsible for subway crime.

Merger would fix responsibility with the Mayor. It would also improve communications by putting the underground cops in closer touch with their uniformed colleagues on the street and make it easier to flood the subways with police when crime patterns require. In a merged force, the transit police would lose their image as a second-rate operation.

Transit officials resist merger by contending that policing the subways requires special skills. Few serious crimes occur underground, so transit cops should focus on developing new strategies against lesser ones, like fare-beating and graffiti, which radiate squalor and lawlessness. Transit officials also fear that merger risks depleting the subway force to fill needs on the street, rather than the other way around.

These are sound concerns, but they can be met without defeating merger. The Police Department has been experimenting with ways to control "quality of life" offenses above ground and can learn their special importance in the subways. Transit officials have a right to guarantees of minimum manning levels. Public concern about subway crime ought to give them plenty of political weight.

The hesitations, in any case, are far outweighed by the need for a unified command. Someone ought to take the heat for subway crime. Let it be the Mayor.

Topics

Icons and Iconoclasts

Ancient Mornings

Egypt is trying to save the Sphinx, badly gnawed by the teeth of time. There's even a chance of restoring the statue's missing beard, if the British Museum can be induced to part with a three-foot fragment resting in its basement. The museum, however, will lend the fragment only for 30 years, with periodic reviews, and in exchange wants to borrow the body of a jackal-faced god for which it has the sculptured head.

Egypt wants permanent title, period. Egypt is right.

The Sphinx's beard has been stored in the basement for 180 years, a disembodied lump in the study collection. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, the British Museum fears its return would set a precedent for other claimants — like Greece, which clamors for the famed Elgin Marbles.

Besides, harrumphs a museum official: "The Egyptians have never questioned our ownership of it. It was obtained in a perfectly proper way, for those times."

British understatement obviously flourishes. In those times, adventurers roamed the Nile valley, looting the treasures of the Pharaohs. They twisted pyramids, dynamited tombs and dug between the paws of the

Sphinx. That's how its beard reached London.

The prevailing ethos was expressed by the French commander who uprooted the Egyptian obelisk now in Paris: "Antiquity is a garden that belongs by natural right to those who cultivate and harvest its fruits."

Some de facto statute of limitations probably ought to apply to much of the plundering. Otherwise, Venice might lose title to its noble bronze horses, looted from Byzantium. But an undisputed and apparently unprized fragment of the Sphinx is another matter. Its return seems modest reparation for the British Museum's avaricious ways in "those times."

High Marks

For profiles in courage, it's hard to beat the one that is being sketched in Texas by Gov. Mark White and the State Legislature. They are holding out against legions of parents, teenagers and athletic coaches bent on repealing or modifying the state's "no pass, no play" rule for high school extracurricular activities. But the ultimate test of their resolve is still to come.

Enacted as part of an educational

reform package last year, the controversial rule says a student must be passing all his courses or be barred from extracurriculars. That means no sports, no cheerleading, no band — nothing beyond the classroom.

Since it went into effect Jan. 1, the rule has caused untold weeping and complaining. "The kids hate it. It puts them on the spot; they've got to perform," said an English teacher at a high school near Houston. "The coaches hate it. The academic teachers, for the most part, love it."

Opponents lobbying in every available forum argue that the rule hurts as much as it helps because it demoralizes students. An attempted end run through the courts succeeded only in bolting up the state's Class A baseball playoff.

While granting that the demoralization argument may have some merit, Governor White and the Legislature so far have stood firm and refused to modify the rule.

It will be applied for the first time this fall to football players, demigods in Texas culture. That will be the time for supporters of Academics First to root most avidly for Governor White and the Legislature. If "no pass, no play" survives the high school football season, they will become legends in the Lone Star State.

Letters

Little Words That Exclude

To the Editor:

"Ridiculous" is what Prof. David Littlejohn has to say about a Federal official's advice to substitute "human" for "man," etc., in the catalogue of the University of California at Berkeley ("U.S. Cities Berkeley Catalogue on 'Sexist' Course Depictions," news article, May 10).

Apparently, this mild suggestion is the last straw for Mr. Littlejohn, a guardian of language purity who finds "ombudsman" and other gender-neutral reorderings of old words barbaric. From the high place of his position in a journalism department, he instructs us that language must "evolve according to normal daily usage" and not be altered "according to the whims of persons or groups who suddenly declare themselves 'offended.'"

We can be thankful that these stiff-necked rules have not always governed our language, for otherwise, racial and ethnic slurs might still be poisoning our public discourse, and minorities would continue to be prohibited from the one right that all majorities have long enjoyed: to choose their own group labels, like "black."

Trend-setting communicators have taken the risk of appearing foolish in the eyes of linguistic bluenoses by changing their own language, always with the goal of making their message more clear to a larger, more receptive audience. That, after all, is what communication is all about.

Like most important chores, changing familiar nouns and pronouns to new ones is hard work — a bit like learning a new language. I found this out while going over my latest book.

Writing about sailing, I had always used the word "helmsman" to describe the person who steers a boat. Finally seeing the light with my ninth book, I decided it was time to admit women can steer, too, and changed the traditional, exclusive word to "helmsperson" or "steerer." Every alteration, I felt, was doubling the size of my potential readership.

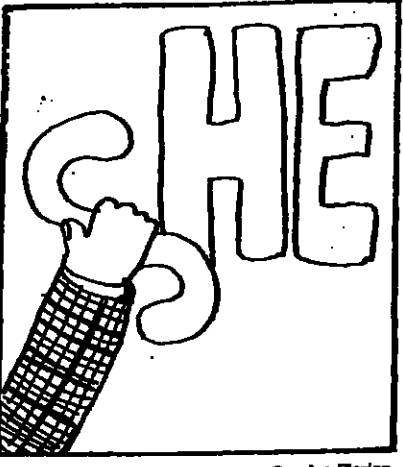
Do women really care about these symbols? During a lecture I gave to a group of sailors a few months ago, I caught myself in mid-"helmsman" and in the nick of time changed to one of the inclusive alternatives. It did not go unnoticed by a woman in the second row, who rewarded me

with a big smile and vigorous nod.

However, in a religious environment, the distinction between he and she is important because of the theological context. Exclusivity in reference to other persons often goes hand in hand with exclusivity in referring to God. At the Union Theological Seminary, for example, where I have been both student and teacher, anybody who habitually refers to the Deity as "He" or "She" is in for a bout of hard theological argument from women and men alike.

I have heard several women — only one or two of them self-styled radical feminists — testify movingly (some to the point of rage) that the traditional use of "Father" in referring to God had long shut them out from church and faith.

Of course, like many good causes, the freeing of language from exclusive sexism has not always been



Douglas Florian

graceful. As Murray Kempton once wrote, "It is a poor ethic that can't drive its possessor to look outrageous now and then." Some neologisms are awkward at best and tongue-twistingly ugly at worst — but so too are a great many traditional words and phrases in our exceedingly complicated tongue. Yet given a choice between the risk of a little phonetic barbarism and the fact of a language that in a few simple nouns and pronouns minimizes (if not oppresses) about half our fellow human beings, who can choose? JOHN ROUSMANIERE
Stamford, Conn., May 10, 1985

Trials Give Us What Novels Don't

To the Editor:

"Von Billow, and Other Soap Operas" by Stephen Gillers (Op-Ed, May 5) ignores the importance of the trials of Claus von Bülow, Jean Harris and John Z. DeLoe apart from their legal significance. Granted, these trials have become media circus, and that obscures the real reason for our fascination with them.

In her book "Mrs. Harris: The Death of the Scarsdale Diet Doctor," Diana Trilling points out that the story of Mrs. Harris and Herman Tarnower is emblematic of a certain sort of social climbing among the middle class. Since Mrs. Trilling is known as a serious literary critic, she was forced to justify why she decided to write about the case, and her reasoning is potent:

Whereas the novel once reflected and interpreted the manners and morals of a society, the novel no longer regularly supplies us with this type of "information." As Mrs. Trilling says of Mrs. Harris: "She was material asking to be written with no one to write her," and "in Mrs. Harris we saw just such a person as makes a significant figure in fiction" (page 336).

I am not the only reader of the book to compare it to the Theodore Dreiser novel "An American Tragedy." Both reveal to us the dark side of the American dream — as does the DeLoe case — and the striving of Americans to elevate themselves both economically and culturally in society.

Jean Harris and Dr. Tarnower are almost archetypal figures: she, the single working mother who had to forge a career for herself and her children at a time when it was not really fashionable to do so; he, the upwardly mobile immigrant who bettered himself not only through education but also the correct social posturing.

In the end, it was not the public's fascination with the characters in the Scarsdale Diet murder case, as it was called, or with John DeLoe's failed business and marriage, that was tragic. The tragedy was the downfall of middle-class citizens who were victims of their middle-class lives.

DANIEL M. SHAW
New York, May 10, 1985

Health, Too, Is an Issue In South African Mines

To the Editor:

"South African Union Storms Apart-Heid's Bastions" (news article, May 14) highlights the struggle between the National Union of Mineworkers and the owners of the gold mines. Underreported in this struggle is miner concern over job safety and health issues, as well as economics. The emerging black unions have begun to target working conditions and racist worker-compensation laws.

Asbestos is also mined in South Africa, and a 1984 attempt to organize asbestos miners was met with massive layoffs. Occupational lung disease was meanwhile so common at this mine that a company official said of the miners: "They are like plastic syringes. You use them and when they are damaged you throw them back to the homelands." Workers' compensation set by law is about \$12,000 plus a \$200-a-month pension for whites, compared with a one-time payment of \$900 for blacks.

The second largest black miners' union has begun an international campaign to close South Africa's asbestos mines. The secretary general of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union has said, "We'd rather starve than sell our lives."

BARRY CASTLEMAN
Baltimore, May 15, 1985

The writer is an environmental consultant.

Vanishing Songbird Trail Leads to Tropics

To the Editor:

Recent studies on the conspicuous absence of songbirds in the Northeast conclude there is a link between the declining bird populations and the destruction of the habitats these birds have migrated to every winter for eons, namely the tropical forest of Central and South America.

When it is considered that more than 11 million acres of the forest in these areas are lost each year and that a third of all birds in North America migrate to these forests, the consequences are obvious.

A major reason for the deforestation is conversion to pasture land to produce cheap beef for the insatiable North American appetite for "fast food" hamburgers. Once this fragile and poor soil is exhausted of nutrients and quick money-making possibilities, it is abandoned to erosion.

This short-sighted "boom and bust" exploitation is robbing the region and its people of their integrity, and the world of its once-abundant diversity of plant and animal life.

Our need to grasp how social and economic issues interrelate with conservation on a global scale has never been made more clearly apparent. When the felling of trees thousands of miles away has an effect on the life found in our own backyard, isn't that reason to re-evaluate the situation and the ethics involved?

This could truly be the start of a "silent spring" the likes of which even

Rachel Carson could not have imagined.

RON RAZ
Bronx, May 17, 1985

The writer is an environmentalist involved in international programs.

To the Editor:

Two recent correspondents have suggested acid rain as the culprit in reduced sightings of birds this spring. It seems quite probable that the observations are correct, but I think the prolonged drought that has affected the East Coast is likely to be the major villain. Drought is devastating to populations of smaller birds.

JOHN R. MARTINDALE
Boston, May 19, 1985

To the Editor:

The headline over Henriette Marcous's May 17 letter asks, "Where Are the Birds of Yesterday?" Possibly in some peregrine falcon's stomach.

For the last 10 years, with little fanfare, a massive, highly successful release program for the peregrine falcon, has been taking place in the eastern United States.

The peregrine's diet consists almost entirely of birds, 80 percent of them songbirds and other small birds. It consumes great quantities of warblers, thrushes, chickadees, blue jays and flickers, to name a few of its favorites.

So, if any of those birds are missing, it just might not be because of acid rain.

DOROTHY LORING TAYLOR
Virginia, Ill., May 18, 1985

'We Have Had Many Success Stories at the Defense Department'

To the Editor:

From the journalist's perspective, "good news is not news." This is unfortunate, because we have had many success stories at the Defense Department. America needs to know that. Distorted reporting, no matter how "newsworthy," should never be news! Thus, I must take strong exception to your May 16 editorial "Why G.E. Became a Pickpocket."

You ascribe General Electric's wrongdoing to the Defense Department's "culture of sleaze and borderline morality in which such behavior is deemed acceptable." That description is irresponsible and untrue. Because defrauding the Defense Department is unacceptable, G.E. will suffer the consequences. Even G.E. is not blaming the Pentagon for its actions. Far from it, G.E. is pleading guilty to defrauding the Air Force and, ultimately, the American taxpayer. Because this Administration refuses to accept such behavior, we will vigorously prosecute any defense contractor who breaks the law.

"Despite recent attempts at reform," you charge, "the Pentagon has destroyed competition." Once again, this statement is patently untrue. Since fiscal year 1980, our yearly competitive contracts have increased by 37 percent to more than six million contracts. During fiscal

year 1984 alone, Department of Defense competitive awards increased to more than \$3 billion, or 43 percent of all procurement dollars; 29 percent more was awarded as follow-on dollars to previously competed contracts. Only 28 percent was noncompetitive. And much of that was caused by Congressional rules. For example, we are forbidden to have a competitor for the M-1 tank engine.

Competition can cut costs and increase efficiency. That is why I believe competition constitutes a necessary ingredient for a stronger and more secure America. That is why we are increasing competition in our procurement.

The Pentagon is a demanding customer. It is the American taxpayer, not the defense contractor, to whom we owe our allegiance. That is why we are suspending payments to contractors who make improper claims.

You make no reference to my policy that places the burden on the contractor to certify, under penalty of perjury, that his submitted costs are

proper. The Government requires no less of us as honest taxpayers when we submit our individual tax returns each year. Nor do you tell your readers about the 400 contractors who have been suspended or debarred from doing business with the Pentagon over the last year alone. One of the prerogatives of an editorial writer is the power of selective exclusion. Clearly, you have exercised that power.

As custodians of America's defense investments, we are aggressively reforming the poor procurement practices of the past. In the process, some unacceptable practices are coming to light. When they do, we take corrective action. The Department of Defense, under my leadership, will not let the pockets of American taxpayers be picked. Defense contractors realize that, and the American people as well need to know that waste in defense will not be tolerated.

CASPAR WEINBERGER
Secretary of Defense
Washington, May 18, 1985

The New York Times Company
225 West 43rd St., N.Y. 10036

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WASHINGTON
James RestonAll Quiet
Along the
Potomac

WASHINGTON
The Arlington National Cemetery, halfway between Robert E. Lee's house on the Virginia slope of the Potomac and Mr. Lincoln's memorial on the other side, was very quiet and beautiful this Memorial Day weekend.

Friday morning in the rain, the Old Guard of the Third Infantry planted a small American flag on every one of the 169,000 graves. Then came the survivors of three generations with their children and their grandchildren and their flowers, transforming the cemetery into a symbol of birth and hope.

This, I suppose, is what Gen. John A. Logan, then Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, had in mind when, on May 5, 1863, he issued an order appointing May 30 of that year as a day to decorate the graves of the dead — apparently choosing that day as the date of discharge of the last Union volunteer in the War Between the States.

In those early days, it was called Decoration Day in some but not all states. Later it became a national holiday called Memorial Day. The British gave it the gentler name of Remembrance Day.

There is one popular view now, best expressed by the poet Christina Rossetti: "Better far that you should forget and smile than that you should remember and be sad." But presumably all these monuments in Washington weren't built to remind us to forget.

Just up toward the Capitol from the Lincoln Memorial is the Vietnam Memorial with 58,022 names etched on it. Stand in the swale and watch the families go by, running their fingers down the names until they come to their guy, holding on to one another, with the tears on their cheeks.

There is plenty to remember that has all but been forgotten. Not only the carnage of the two world wars, which the Allies handled so badly in recent weeks, but so many other atrocities that few people dare to recall them.

According to the Center for Defense Information in Washington, there have been over 130 wars in this world since 1945, in which over 16 million people have been killed. This same source estimates that there are 41 wars, rebellions and uprisings of one sort or another going on at the present time, the death toll of which is beyond their calculation.

The Iraq-Iran war, for example, is one of the most brutal of the century, with casualties well above even the slaughter of the Israeli-Arab wars — some officials here put deaths not in the tens but the hundreds of thousands.

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We can't calculate the death toll in the Arab-Israeli wars or in Lebanon because most of the victims were civilians lost in the rubble; not to mention the tribal wars of Africa, where nobody knows how many lives have been lost, or in Afghanistan, where even Mikhail Gorbachev probably has only the vaguest idea of what's going on.

One of the ironic things about many of these struggles is that most of the combatants can't say what they're fighting about, other than that they're fighting to get rid of the other guy.

It's not like the old religious wars, where the battle was between believers, each of whom thought there was only one road to heaven, and the Protestants were sure it didn't run through Rome.

But now in Ireland and in the Indian continent we have religious wars not between believers, but between factions of unbelievers, and in the Western world, we have Memorial and Remembrance Days without knowing what it is we are supposed to remember.

When President Wilson celebrated Memorial Day during the First World War, he insisted not only on remembering the dead who had defended the Republic but on trying to put an end to the wars that had killed them and might threaten the nation in the future.

That is still the problem, and I suppose officials think about it when they have to recite on Memorial Day; but somehow it isn't the thing that comes across. Only the old folks can't help but remember. After the rain and the decoration of the graves at Arlington, Washington took to its wheels and headed for the seashore and the mountains, and why not?

In the last week of May, there is no lovelier stretch of country than from Tidewater between the Potomac and the Rappahannock to the Blue Ridge, up through the battlefields of the forgotten Civil War to the Skyline Drive.

Maybe Christina Rossetti was right that it's better to smile and forget than to remember and be sad, but that's not really the choice before the American people this Memorial Day. For if they look at Mr. Lee's house on the slope of Virginia across the Potomac, at the White House, the Capitol and the monuments to Lincoln and Jefferson, they can remember and be glad.

G.O.P., Party of International Revolution

By Barry Rubin

WASHINGTON
Who would have thought it? It seems to go against everything that they've traditionally stood for, but the Republicans have become the party of international revolution. Determined when possible to topple regimes deemed Communist or pro-Soviet, they are urging the United States to back guerrilla insurgency in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia and Angola.

In some cases, particularly Nicaragua, they have met bitter opposition at home. In others, like Afghanistan, most Democrats have lent their support. This is probably as it should be. Whether we like it or not, support for local insurgencies is quickly becoming an acceptable means of working our will in the third world. The challenge now is to distinguish between cases, sorting the effective from the counterproductive ones.

Certainly, the ironies are a little shocking. Once the Cubans wrote guerrilla warfare manuals; now it is the Central Intelligence Agency, John

Barry Rubin, a Council on Foreign Relations fellow, is author of "Secrets of State: The State Department and the Struggle Over U.S. Foreign Policy."

F. Kennedy toyed with counterinsurgency; the Republicans have taken it a big step further to plain insurgency. You half expect Vice President Bush to disappear en route to a foreign leader's funeral, emerging — with beard, olive-drab fatigues and an AK-47 cradled in his arms — in some third world jungle.

How do the Republicans justify their tactics? They focus on the ends — fighting dictatorships and repression, particularly the Communist variety, and promoting human rights. And in today's climate, when Soviet repression and military might once again loom large in the minds of many Americans, these are effective arguments. The invasion of Afghanistan, the mass murders in Cambodia, the hostage crisis and the rise of Solidarity have reminded many Americans of the need to fight both perverted revolution and Communist tyranny.

Ronald Reagan won a landslide reelection by promising an America that could stand tall and go on the offensive. Most voters are still strongly opposed to direct military intervention and old-style, C.I.A.-organized fighting bands. But support for "suitable," indigenous liberation movements is cheap and increasingly easier for many people to accept, both morally and politically.

Washington should realize, however, that there are limits to this support.

First, the Soviet Union does not

worry about how much suffering insurgencies cause local people, but that is not how the American system works or American voters think.

Second, if support for insurgencies is going to help American and local interests — and not discredit Washington and its allies — it must back functioning movements with real indigenous support. Similarly, "our" insurgents will truly have to be "freedom fighters," even if they are not equal to the Founding Fathers.

Third, such activities must be appropriate to our regional goals and broader strategies, including diplomacy. When the Administration's intentions cannot be trusted — because it seeks to escalate further or has no interest in serious negotiations — backing insurgents will be unpopular. To refuse to support the rebels in such circumstances, as the Democrats have done in the case of the "contras," does not necessarily mean endorsement for existing regimes.

Helping the Afghan guerrillas fits

these conditions, largely because they have so much popular support. The Russians are clearly the aggressors in this instance and are blocking meaningful talks about allowing an independent Afghanistan. Helping rebels in Cambodia is more questionable, since the non-Communist guerrillas there do little fighting and may in fact do more to legitimize the murderous Marxist guerrillas with whom they are allied than to sabotage the Vietnamese occupation.

The situation is the most complex in Nicaragua, where a legitimate opposition with a wide base of support struggles with an openly Marxist regime that is leaning further and further toward the Soviet Union. Democrats should be unapologetic about

supporting the political opposition there, but they are right to be leery about the "contras" — mainly because C.I.A. control is discrediting the opposition and promoting the most reactionary contra leaders. The war also gives Managua an excuse for a domestic crack-down, a military buildup and greater dependence on Moscow. Finally, many Americans are disappointed that the Administration is not reaping the benefits of the pressure it has already applied to achieve a political solution.

So far, at least, the Democrats have shown sound instincts in assessing conservative liberalism. Support for insurgencies may be in vogue, but foreign policy must mean more than overthrowing governments we don't like. □



Rx for Disaster: a Surcharge on Imports

By Henry Aaron
and Robert Lawrence

WASHINGTON
A truly atrocious idea is gaining strength here. Support is gathering for a 20 percent surcharge on all imports — although the real target is Japan. The appeal of the proposal is simple. America's international trade deficit in 1984 was \$107.9 billion. Japan makes it hard for foreigners to gain a toehold, much less a leading position, in its domestic markets; last year, America's deficit with Japan alone was \$34 billion. In addition, the Federal budget is awash in a seemingly limitless ocean of red ink.

A surcharge would seem to help with all three problems. A 20 percent surcharge could reduce the trade deficit by more than half and reduce imports from Japan by some \$11.5 bil-

lion. Also, it would raise Federal revenues \$65 billion per year — if imports did not fall.

So what is wrong with an idea that would produce such beneficial effects? The answer is: It would produce these effects, but it would produce others, virtually all bad.

A surcharge would do much less for our trade position than supporters claim, even if other countries did not retaliate. Though the added revenues would be useful because they would reduce Federal borrowing and, through a chain of effects, tend to lower the trade deficit, the direct effect of a surcharge — a drop in the demand for imported goods — would cut the number of dollars spent on imports and thereby available to foreigners. As always, a reduction in supply would increase price, and a rise in the value of the dollar would hurt our exports and offset some of the surcharge's effects on imports. The balance of trade might well improve, but probably not by much.

The price of this small and uncer-

It would
invite
retaliation

tain gain would be the risk of international economic catastrophe. Any improvement in America's trade position could be eliminated if other countries retaliated. No country would passively accept a 20 percent surcharge, because of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — the current rules of international trade.

GATT arose after World War II because all major nations recognized that the duration and severity of the Great Depression had been greatly increased by the myopic efforts of many nations — including notably the United States — to restrict imports and thereby export unemployment. The cumulative effect of these efforts

was a worldwide collapse of trade and increased overall unemployment.

GATT flatly prohibits broad import taxes unless a country finds that it has a balance-of-payments deficit. The problem for supporters of the proposed import surcharge is that the United States is currently running a balance-of-payments surplus, because capital inflows more than offset our awesome trade deficit. If we were to impose an import surcharge, we would be grossly violating GATT rules.

No American should doubt that other nations — not just Japan — would object violently if we flouted GATT. Domestic forces in these countries would drive them to fight back — farmers who fear cheap American grain and meat, financial institutions that fear competition from American banks, high-technology companies that know that we lead the world in many fields. Such retaliation would not only injure the United States but also threaten the entire fabric of world trade. The problem of the trade and budget deficits, serious though

they are, does not justify such a risk.

The proposed import surcharge is not even well-suited to solving these problems. Our deficit problem is long-term and grows worse with time; a temporary surcharge, a cosmetic Band-Aid, would do nothing to cure our fundamental fiscal illness.

Furthermore, the problem of the trade deficit lies not in Japanese xenophobia but in ourselves. The Federal deficit absorbs most domestically generated net private saving, forcing the United States to go abroad for credit. The trade deficit represents, in large part, just the delivery of those goods bought abroad on foreign credit.

Congressional leaders who want to help American industry compete both at home and abroad should face the real problem: they should cut Federal spending or raise taxes enough to eliminate our need to borrow abroad. In their frustration, they should not muck around with solutions that won't work and that may cause economic disaster. □

ABROAD AT HOME | Anthony Lewis

To the Extremes

Not many deliberate acts of a sovereign government carry implications as profoundly perplexing as Israel's decision to exchange 1,150 Palestinian prisoners for 3 captured Israeli soldiers. It was an act arising from the deepest instincts of the state — but in its results, menacing to the state.

One of the reasons d'être of Zionism has always been the protection of Jews from persecution and danger. That was fundamental, given the terrible facts of Jewish history during the Diaspora. For the first time in 2,000 years there would be a state with the power to protect Jews.

Israel has exercised that responsibility without question since its birth in 1948. It has concerned itself with Jewish political prisoners in Argentina and the Soviet Union. It carried out the daring rescue of Israeli hostages at Entebbe. And of course it has been especially committed to securing the release of its own citizen-soldiers when captured.

"The redemption of prisoners is a cardinal Jewish precept," Prime Minister Shimon Peres said in justifying last week's exchange.

But the precept — the deep instinct — clashed in this case with other strong emotions. For the three Israeli soldiers had been held by a terrorist organization, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. And its head, Ahmed Yassin, had exacted a high price for their release in extended negotiations.

The 1,150 men let go by Israel included many who were not soldiers captured in battle but convicted terrorists; 380 of them serving life sentences. And 600 were allowed to go to their homes in Israel or the territories it occupies.

Israelis had been very sympathetic with the three captured soldiers and their families, who met politicians and often appeared on television. But the price paid left many people in an anguished dilemma. They were outraged at the Government — for doing something that they, too, felt a compulsion to do.

The dilemma divided even former Israeli chiefs of military intelligence. Shlomo Gazi told Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times that he was disgusted — "Never again will Israel be able to condemn any other country which will be blackmailed into freeing terrorists who have killed Jews." But Aharon Yariv said Israel had in fact been negotiating with terrorists for years despite a proclaimed policy against doing so: "This case only takes it an increment farther."

Yehoshafat Harkabi, a third former intelligence chief, called the exchange "a big mistake" when I spoke with him. "We have made ourselves targets for squeezing," he said.

But Professor Harkabi had a deeper political reason for concern. It was that bitterness at the release of convicted terrorists would feed the forces in Israel that want to annex the occupied territories and even expel their Arab inhabitants. The idea of expulsion is pushed by Rabbi Meir Kahane, who is believed to have sig-

nificantly more support now than when his party won his one seat in the Knesset last year.

Right-wing figures in Israel, in reaction to the prisoner exchange, demanded a pardon for Jews convicted of anti-Arab terrorism or now on trial. They are charged with grave terrorist acts: explosions that maimed West Bank mayors, the indiscriminate murder of Arab students in Hebron, a plot to blow up the holiest mosques in Jerusalem.

Professor Harkabi's fear, in short, is that the prisoner exchange will help the extremists on both sides. Ahmed Yassin may be seen by Palestinians as a man who gets things done. And more Israelis may be encouraged to believe that security lies only in force, not in political resolution of the conflict with the Arabs.

Extremism seems to me a suicidal policy for Israel. That can be seen in the very action that led to the capture of the three soldiers: the 1982 invasion of Lebanon. Ariel Sharon's hubris, his belief that military force could crush Palestinian nationalism, cost Israel 650 lives and fearful psychological wounds.

Israel's path to long-term security can lie only in accommodation with the Palestinians, who are mostly moderate people of bourgeois instincts. They too, in their diaspora, want the protection of a state, however small and tied to others. Israel's aim, difficult as it is to achieve, should be to give Palestinians a stake in some political order.

"I want moderation on both sides," Professor Harkabi said. Did he despair? I asked. "It is a hard time for moderates," he said — "all over the world. But there are ups and downs."

Israel's
prisoner
exchangeIts True, Iliteracy
Hits Teechers

By Thomas Simmons

BERKELEY, Calif.
Not long ago, I wrote a letter requesting a recommendation from a distinguished professor. As I was about to stuff the letter into an envelope, I glanced at it and saw that I had written "it's place" instead of "its place." I had substituted a contraction for a possessive!

I am not a fiendish grammarian. I swear it on a stack of manuals of style. No, I am a plain instructor of English at a large university, and I want to tell you a riveting tale of woe. I was once a model student. Never did I confuse "it's" with "its," nor did I use the phrase "life style" or write something as inane as "artists have to live in poverty in order to survive."

I admit I was not the best speller — especially of words like "existence" — but when a teacher in high school threatened to fail me if I continued to write "existence," I adapted quickly. Mine was a harsh world — a realm of linguistic Darwinism, some said — but I kept my prose fit, and it survived. Then I became a teacher.

At that admittedly strange juncture, something peculiar began to happen. I found that my ability to speak and write began to deteriorate. I was puzzled. Was I losing brain cells? Was it some as-yet-unknown disfunction of eye and hand? I consulted my doctor, but he merely advised me to exercise more. Though I strained my back, I did not solve my problem. One day, while grading a

freshman paper, I came upon a sentence much like: "In David Thoreaus Walden, the author wants to show how man can preserve it's hope in the midst of a sea of tranquillity." I had the answer: illiteracy is contagious.

Never before had such a thought occurred to me, and yet it explained my lapses of grammar and syntax. I had encountered an occupational hazard. I had heard about the sacrifices teachers make, the hardships they endure — and I had scoffed. Now, in the classroom, I understood. I was on the front lines of a battle in which I, too, might become a casualty. Some years down the road, I might be the one to write the very same dreadful sentence I was reading. The thought was breath-taking.

Once had a teacher who made a useful observation about misspellings and misused apostrophes. "Language is a system of parts," he announced matter-of-factly, "and every part has its meaning. If we get careless with these little meanings, we will ultimately be reduced to the common grunt." At the time the only person in the class who took him seriously was a fiendish grammarian. But now I'm not so sure the fiend was wrong.

I'm teaching a generation of students who seem never to have learned English grammar in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades, as I did. I'm also teaching a generation of students who, at best, shrug when I tell them that the difference between "Thoreaus" and "Thoreaus's" is more than the difference between an "A" and a "B." Is it just a coincidence that I also see more sentences that, themselves, are intellectually careless or literally thoughtless?

Maybe I should just start carrying a copy of Strunk and White's "Elements of Style" in my hip pocket. It's thin, but it works wonders against contagion. □

Thomas Simmons is a teaching associate in the English department at the University of California, Berkeley.

Moore Has Fun With James Bond

By MAUREEN DOWD

James Bond's hotel room at the Pierre in New York is something of a disappointment. There are no beautiful women with funny names sprawled on the bed. No frosty vodka martinis, stirred or shaken, on the coffee table. And, alas, no Doctor No.

There is only a polite, middle-aged British gentleman offering a chair and a glass of Perrier. It is hard to get used to Roger Moore without the usual archvillains and glamorous accommodations.

He seems so alone, so vulnerable, so ready for some really tough questions. But, like his celluloid counterpart, the 57-year-old actor who stars in the 14th Bond movie by the producer Albert (Cubby) Broccoli, "A View to a Kill," is urbane and unflappable.

He is certainly not ruffled by the recent newspaper interview with Pierce Brosnan, star of television's "Remington Steele," saying he likes the notion of being Mr. Moore's successor as Secret Agent 007.

"He'd be splendid, I'm quite sure," says Mr. Moore, raising his right eyebrow ever so slightly to indicate that he has no intention of turning over the role that has made him a multimillionaire — yet. The Moore eyebrows, famed for their expressiveness, often lift when the always courteous actor is curbing his wry wit.

He is equally unfazed by a question about whether he frets about aging. "I don't worry," he says. "That's why I'm Dorian Gray."

Did he feel threatened by the comeback of Sean Connery two years ago in a rival Bond film portraying the agent as more human and less a cardboard superhero?

"I think the director, not being English, didn't understand what was happening in development of characters in terms of what is English and what is not English. Sean deserved better than that," Mr. Moore says that he and his friend Mr. Connery had dinner several times to compare notes about their respective stunts and villains.

It begins to dawn on one that it may be impossible to pierce this aura of ageless cool. He sits calmly, looking altogether perfect, from his golden tan to his gleaming Gucci loafers.

"Don't you get bored doing this role over and over?" he was asked.

"Certainly not," Mr. Moore replies smoothly. "You can't be bored."



Roger Moore plays Agent 007 and Grace Jones is the villainess May Day in "A View to a Kill," at local theaters—"I don't like to play him as a true-blue hero," says Mr. Moore.

You're up there being somebody else. You're James Bond."

Oh.

Certainly there must have been some clashes with Grace Jones, the striking rock singer and New York night club personality who plays the villainess, May Day. She is clearly Mr. Moore's temperamental opposite.

His eyebrow lifts sharply. A good sign.

"Occasionally," he confides, "I would have to unplug her cassette recorder. Such loud music. And that mad, hysterical laughter. Oh, I suppose she was a bit nervous of me because she was giving the odd interview where she was trying to point out that Hans, her boyfriend, would be far more suited to playing the role than myself. So presumably she was waiting for the day to arrive when I would read it and throw an ax at her."

"I didn't," he hastens to assure, smiling. "But I had that as a sword of Damocles to hold over her head."

Unlike Mr. Connery, who used to complain about being "bottled in

Bond," Mr. Moore says he has suffered no personal or professional identity crisis by associating himself for such a long time with such a popular role.

Asked how he views the role, he says simply: "I see it the way that Cubby Broccoli wants to see it. He is the fellow in charge, and I'm not going to make waves."

When he first took over as James Bond in 1973, in "Live and Let Die," he tried to change some characteristics to make the role his own. For instance, he points out, his Bond never orders vodka martinis, as Mr. Connery's did, although over the years other characters have begun ordering them for him.

Mr. Moore, the son of a London policeman, plays the role with more accent on camp and less on sex than Mr. Connery did, and he tries to "get the fun out of it, let the audience know that if they want to scream hysterically, they can."

"My attitude is that it's completely unreal," he says. "Here you've got this secret agent who's recognized by

every barman in the world and they know that he takes his vodka martinis shaken and not stirred. It's crazy. What sort of secret agent is that? So you know that it is a spoof already before you start."

"I don't like to play him as a true-blue hero," he continues. "There's always a moment of doubt in Bond's mind. I mean, if I save the girl, I may get killed doing it. So I always let that go through my mind and then say, 'Oh, to hell with it, I've read the script. I know I'm going to live.'"

He enjoys that communion of camp with the audience. Praising Christopher Walken's performance as Max Zorin — a mysterious industrialist who intends to make a killing on the world microchip market by causing an earthquake in California's Silicon Valley — Mr. Moore says he especially loved Mr. Walken's hysterical laugh when he plunges to his death at the end of the movie. "He knew he'd be back and going to see it at the premiere," Mr. Moore says.

And he revels in the immutable Bond universe of good and evil. He re-

Arts & Leisure

calls a love scene early in the movie with Grace Jones, who, according to the movie's production notes, "commits herself to murder and love-making with equal amounts of passion."

"If they get in between the sheets with Bond in the first two reels," Mr. Moore explains, "then you know they'll have to pay for their sins. There's a little justice being meted out by Cubby Broccoli."

The predictability, he says, is what the audience likes. "It's exactly the same as a child wanting to hear a bedtime story and if you change a word or leave out a few lines because you think he's fallen asleep or you're bored and you want to get off to bed yourself, look out. We want the comfort of the sameness."

The biggest change in Bond has been the costly cinematic "can you top this?" game the producers play with the opening titles and the stunts. Mr. Moore points out that the opening

you've got 60 to a hundred people standing around and electricians up on the rail staring down. There's very little romance. If you can get really excited about doing that, you should be starring in blue movies."

Mr. Moore says he has no ambitions to play such roles as Hamlet or Lear. "But I wouldn't mind playing Richard," he jokes, curling his little body into a humpback. He says that he played a "loser" in a movie he did between the last two Bond films, which has been put in limbo, pending a distribution fight, but that he has to be careful not to stray too far from his heroic image.

He never worries about the role going stale. "I don't have to hype myself up," he says. "It's not like sort of being a singer and having to stretch your vocal cords in the dressing room before you go on so that you can reach a high C. If I haven't learned the lines, then I make 'em up."

Moore, son of a London policeman, plays the role with more accent on camp and less on sex than Connery did.

sequence of "A View to a Kill," an acrobatic and aerial ski shootout on a glacier, cost \$1.5 million — half a million more than the entire budget of the first Bond movie, "Doctor No," in 1962.

Asked about the diminishing sex scenes, Mr. Moore says, "There's always been less sex in Bond than people think there is. Cubby said years ago that Bond was sadism for the family. The notion of sexuality in Bond stems from Ursula Andress coming out of the water in 'Dr. No' wearing a bikini which by today's standards would be a golfing outfit. Sex in Bond is suggested but never suggestive."

Doing love scenes with the world's most exotic women, he says, is an overrated pastime. "They always pick the coldest day of the year," he says, "and usually a Monday morning when the studio's been shut all weekend, and the heat's been turned off, so you're freezing cold. And

While Mr. Moore likes to project a blasé attitude, it is clear as he talks that he regards each new Bond as a challenge and works hard to bring fresh touches.

"Acting is like playing tennis, a line or a ball is served and hopefully you don't double-fault. Sometimes you work with people and it's rather like playing squash against an absorbent wall. That ball is not bouncing back at you. Then you have to play around with it. You have to invent other things."

If he does tire of Bond one day and pass the role along to someone else, what traits will his successor need?

"Well, you have to be prepared to get up early and say your lines and not trip over the furniture," says Mr. Moore, his eyebrow starting to rise. "And you have to be prepared to answer questions with a smile on your face when you're asked how your Bond compares to Roger Moore's."

Stallone's 'Rambo' Delivers A Fantasy About Revenge

By VINCENT CANBY

"What is it you want?" the puzzled but admiring colonel of the Green Berets asks Rambo (Sylvester Stallone), the "pure fighting machine" who has just returned from a solo undercover operation in present-day Vietnam. Rambo, who doesn't like to talk much, pulls his brain cells together. "I want... I want..." he says with some difficulty. "I want this country to love us as much as we loved it."

The tense of that last verb could be wrong — it might be "love" instead of "loved" — but this is the pith of the final speech in "Rambo: First Blood Part II," the latest and potentially the most visible in what is turning into a whole new crop of Vietnam films, not about the war as it was fought and as it came to an end 10 years ago, but as it has come to look to the macho mind of today.

Love is the nominal key. However, vengeance is the basic motive and fantastic, larger-than-life action is the method of these films. More than anything else, they reflect a revisionist popular attitude toward a war that, in the 1970's, was seen as a harrowing American disgrace in movies like "Apocalypse Now" and "Coming Home."

The new Vietnam films — including "Rambo," Chuck Norris' "Missing in Action" (1984) and "Missing in Action 2," released earlier this year, and "Uncommon Valor" (1983), plus segments of such TV shows as "Magnum, P.I." and "Airwolf" — don't deny that the war was lost. That's not possible. Instead, they restart the war that, they say, United States Government fuddy-duddies would not allow to be won 10 years ago and, this time, score decisive, totally fictitious victories over enemies that frequently look more Chinese or Japanese than Vietnamese.

Of absolutely no interest to these films are the steps by which this country got into the war, or the reasons behind the public reaction against it, which had the effect of denying any glory and gratitude to the soldiers who had found themselves caught in the middle, fighting it. Though these movies, like Mr. Stallone's not-quite-tongue-tied Rambo, talk about giving credit, at last, to unsung heroes, they are far more committed to changing history by adding new chapters to it.

Their common plot: the search for — and rescue of — American prisoners of war, officially listed as missing in action, either by one-man armies, like the invincible, armor-plated though always bare-chested Rambo, and Mr. Norris' somewhat more modest, fleet-footed Colonel Braddock, or by "Dirty Dozen"-like commando teams, such as the one headed by Gene Hackman in "Uncommon Valor."

The immediate villains of the films are the mean, usually physically small Vietnamese soldiers and their officers who, in "Rambo," are the willing tools of Russian "advisers." Seen to be even worse, though, because they must be regarded as mealy-mouthed opportunists, are individual Congressmen who, 10 years ago, refused to sanction victory and today vehemently deny the possibility that there are still Americans being held prisoner in Vietnam.

Why would any Congressman do this? Mr. Stallone and James Cameron, who wrote the screenplay for "Rambo," provide one lame explanation that, if I remember it correctly, goes something like this: The war is over and done with. The American public has forgotten it and the Government has other worries on its mind. There's no need to create a new international crisis simply on behalf of a few guys who have been written off anyway.

In "Rambo," this gone-to-flab Congressman is a fellow named Murdock (Charles Napier) who, through Rambo's former colonel (Richard Crenna) in the Green

Berets, sends America's most prominent pure fighting-machine back to Vietnam on a mission sabotaged from the start. Equipped with the latest portable weaponry, including an updated bow and arrow, plus a camera, Rambo is to be dropped into Vietnam and obtain photographic evidence of M.I.A.'s reportedly being held in a jungle prison camp. However, under no circumstances is he "to engage the enemy."

"Yuh mean I just gotta take pickchas?" says the unbelieving Rambo. That's right, says the Congressman, Rambo, not having seen the pre-"Rambo" movies we have, doesn't suspect that, should he find any captive Americans, the Congressman will attempt to destroy the evidence in the interests of the Greater Good, which is exactly what happens.

If "Rambo" could make its own fictitious case plausible, it would be beside the point that most experts today agree that it's extremely unlikely any Americans have survived being held in Vietnam so many years after the United States withdrawal. "Rambo" suggests that a number have not only survived but really are in such good shape that they can run fairly well to make a rescue helicopter.

Plausibility is not the film's strong point. Among other things, "Rambo" seems to believe the Vietnamese, apparently out of sheer Asiatic cussedness, would waste the manpower represented by 50 to 60 of their soldiers to guard a heavily armed jungle prison, which contains no more than a dozen or so P.O.W.'s used as farm laborers. If the Vietnamese are so hard up for labor, why not just use the soldiers and get rid of the prisoners? Are these captors not only mean but also stupid? Well you might ask, but answers are not forthcoming.

This is possibly because "Rambo" is almost as opportunistic as the Congressman it pretends to abhor. In spite of everything it says, it's much less interested in the M.I.A. question than it is in finding a topical frame for the kind of action-adventure film in which Mr. Stallone — his torso and his vacant stare — can do what his fans like best. That is, fight, outwit and kill, usually all by himself, dozens of far better armed but lesser mortals.

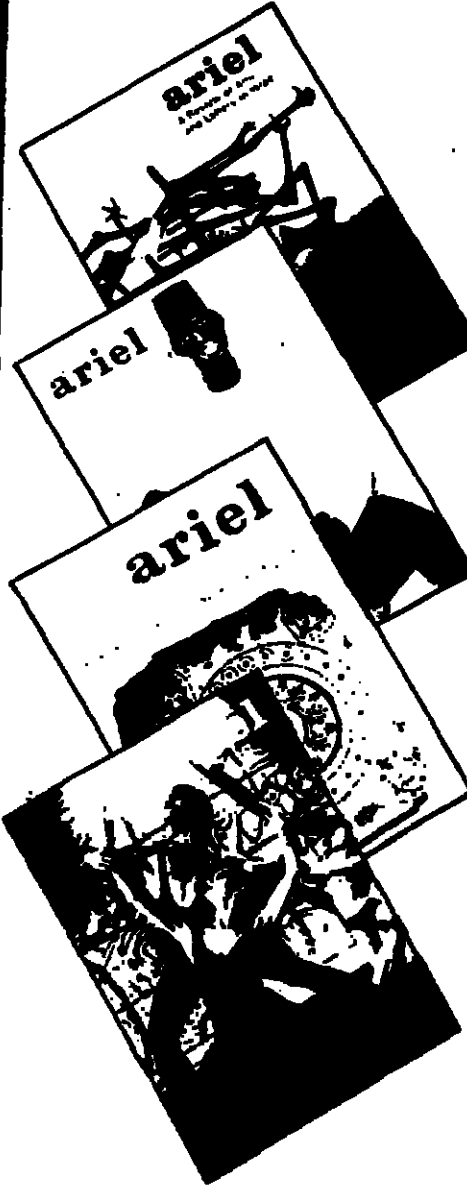
Considering the extraordinary ratings obtained by the recent television showing of "First Blood," it seems likely that "Rambo: First Blood Part II" will turn into another huge, if somewhat flawed, Stallone jackpot. "First Blood," you may remember, is the 1982 film that introduced Mr. Stallone's Rambo character as an emotionally damaged but remarkably able Vietnam vet who, through a series of unfortunate misunderstandings, winds up fighting virtually every member of the National Guards of both Oregon and Washington.

Though Stallone fans probably couldn't care less, "Rambo" isn't a film to be compared with "First Blood," which, as directed by Ted Kotcheff, has a lean, clean narrative drive that effectively supports the ingeniously devised action sequences. "First Blood" is essentially about one man's survival in a terrible wilderness. "Rambo," directed by George P. Cosmatos, does pretty much the same thing in terms of action, but here the mayhem is supported only by what appears to be the star's ego and a large budget for special effects, without even the most primitive logic.

The Stallone career is one of the most eccentric of any contemporary film star. Though a tremendous box-office draw in his own "Rocky" films ("Rocky IV" is coming up soon) he's made only one equally popular, non-"Rocky" film — "First Blood." Everything else he's done has been a box-office disappointment if not an outright failure — "F.I.S.T." (a decent attempt to make fiction of the life of Jimmy Hoffa), "Paradise Alley," "Victory" (a good John Huston film set in a P.O.W. camp during World War II), "Nighthawks" and "Rhinestone."

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IT WAS like the gathering of some great clan, and the guest of honour, Abraham Feigin, seemed to be an exuberant father, greeting his children with hugs and kisses and much hand-pumping. He had not laid hands on some of us for close to 30 years, but wrinkles and greying and balding heads notwithstanding, he had all our faces fixed in his mind.

Abraham Feigin was the founding principal of Mount Scopus College, the nucleus of Australia's burgeoning Jewish day school movement and the largest Jewish day school in the southern hemisphere.

After the school opened its doors in Melbourne in 1949 with 116 pupils enrolled, Feigin cherished a dream that someday there would also be a secondary school, and perhaps the student population would then grow to 800. Today, in fact, there are more than 2,500 pupils and Melbourne now boasts eight Jewish day schools with others in Sydney and Perth.

Mount Scopus, promoted as a communal school in its early years, attracted families from the entire Jewish community. The off-spring of tie-hard Bundists shared their desks with those of passionate Zionists. Children from Orthodox homes sat side by side with those whose parents were professed atheists and agnostics. Immigrant children, most of them born in displaced persons camps or Europe's ghettos, mingled easily with second- and third-generation Australians.

Differences were not emphasized. Classes were co-educational, and while religious boys did not remove their kippot when the bell rang at the end of the Jewish studies class, the others did.

Friendships were made not only in class but also through sports - football, basketball, softball and hockey, with teams made up from many classes. Against this background, the display of family feeling towards one another and Feigin and his wife Cynthia was not surprising.

THE FEIGINS came to Israel for 'essah and met Old Collegians and

Faces from the past

By GREER FAY CASHMAN / Jerusalem Post Reporter



Abraham Feigin (centre) with two former students Louise Israel and Amiel Gurt. (Dan Landan)

friends who put forward the idea of a reunion. Feigin was both excited and doubtful. He wondered who would really be interested in seeing him again after all these years. But the friends, among them Morris and Thelma Cohen, who had been founding parents of the school, convinced him that there were plenty of people who wanted to see him.

The Cohen daughters, Barbara Shana and Jocelyn Goldberg, promptly launched a telephone campaign, having no idea of how many Old Collegians were in Israel. They contacted the British Zionist Federation which also represents the Australian Zionist Federation to get a list of Australian immigrants. It so happens that there are some 7,000 Australians living in Israel.

There were no funds to hire a hall, but the solution came via Denise (nee Goulburn) and Lyle Cass of Moshav Beit Halevi near Netanya. As moshav members, they were en-

titled to use of the communal hall free of charge.

A WEEK before the event, a small advertisement was placed in *The Jerusalem Post*. The Cass phone didn't stop ringing. Old Collegians called and former staff members of the College and Melbournites who just wanted to come along to say hello.

On a balmy Thursday night, cars from all over the country roared up the dirt track road past Kfar Monash to Beit Halevi. The occupants were clutching the usual memorabilia - an Australian flag, a school pennant, a prefect's badge, a sporting trophy and lots and lots of photographs.

Val Pachman of Jerusalem, who settled here 13 years ago, taught the first kindergarten class at Scopus and came with photographic evidence of this. Another Jerusalemite, George Lamm, had been both a pupil and a teacher at the school. Hanoch Har-Chen, an Israeli who 20 years ago

travelled Down Under to serve as Scopus' director of Jewish Studies, was also there to reminisce.

Amiel Gurt, today a lawyer for Bank Hapoalim, was one of the first youngsters to enrol at Scopus. In 1954, he captained the football team. Four years later he came on aliya. Gurt's classmate, Louise (Goulburn) Israel, also an outstanding athlete, preceded him to Israel by two years. Coincidentally, their respective daughters served in the same army unit and completed their training together.

Anita (Klein) Weiss, of the class of '61 boasted that her class had the best aliya record, with 13 of its 28 students in Israel. Several of them were present, and the class of '64 was also well represented.

LOOKING around at well over a hundred faces, Feigin said that in all the years of his association with Scopus, this single event outshone everything else. Speaking for his wife as well as himself, he added "The nachas we have shepped here this evening is beyond measure."

Feigin told one Old Collegian that there was no doubt that Mount Scopus had been the Melbourne Jewish community's most effective counter to assimilation. True, it had not been a particularly Zionist or particularly religious school, but it had implanted seeds of both faith and nationalism. By making Hebrew a compulsory subject, he remarked, Scopus had succeeded not only in teaching a language, but also in encouraging aliya.

During the first three years of the school, there was some controversy about whether or not to include Yiddish in the curriculum. It was eventually removed with the retirement of Joseph Gilgich, the doyen of Melbourne's Yiddish teachers.

Ironically, said Feigin, the Sholem Aleichem School, a Yiddish day school run by the Bund, has made Hebrew a compulsory subject.

Old Collegians who missed the reunion will have a chance to meet the Feigins next year, when they plan to return for the bar mitzva of a grandson.

Comets and stars

By S.T. MERAVI / Jerusalem Post Reporter

MARK TWAIN was born in the star of Halley's Comet (1835) and ed when the comet next came round (1910). This year the comet is to appear once more - and so is Mark Twain.

On the evening of June 6, the American actor Hal Holbrook will ring his enormously successful career with the reincarnation of Mark Twain at Tel Aviv's Habimah Theatre. The visit, part of a U.S. State Department-sponsored tour spanning Europe, the Middle East and Asia, celebrates both the 150th anniversary of the writer's birth and the 30th anniversary of the actor's impersonation of him.

In that pre-electronic age of the 19th century, public lectures were a much more common form of entertainment and education than they are today, and Mark Twain was one of the most popular speakers. He earned far more from lecturing

than he did from writing, and apparently he gave value for the money, earning praise for his acting skill from no less a figure than Sir Henry Irving.

Holbrook's recreation of Twain is faithful to a fault. He studied rare recordings and films of Twain, and researched everything available about him on the lecture circuit. He learned how the writer moved on stage, how he talked, how he lit his cigars. Then Holbrook developed the remarkable three-hour make-up routine that transforms his boyish face into the craggy visage of Mark Twain.

HOLBROOK, of course, also immersed himself in Twain's writings, and by now has over a dozen hours of material for use in his performances. Following Twain's custom, the actor says he does not choose a programme in advance, but selects bits and pieces right there on stage as the mood strikes him.

The material may include caustic one-liners on the nature of man; political analysis that is as pertinent today as it was in Twain's era; tall tales; such famous essays as "How to be Seventy" or "On Smoking"; or readings from Twain fiction. Watch-

ing Hall Holbrook recreate the aged Twain's recreating the young Huck Finn has been called one of the most memorable moments in modern theatre.

Holbrook, now 60, first developed his impersonation of Twain as a college exercise. Eventually he expanded the idea, and over his long career as a stage, television and film actor, he saw his *Mark Twain Tonight!* programme grow from cabaret to off-Broadway, then from a completely sold-out 26-week engagement on Broadway to an Emmy-winning TV special, then to performances at the Edinburgh Festival and at countless other venues around the world.

Unfortunately, Holbrook is not following in Twain's footsteps and visiting Jerusalem. Local audiences will have to be satisfied with the single appearance in Tel Aviv.

In the wilderness

TORA TODAY / Pinchas H. Peli

tion. The desert was not however seen, as in certain religions, as an ideal site for meditative closeness to God and an escape to pristine monastic life. On the contrary, Tora was meant to be lived in the midst of civilization, its function to conquer and curb the demonic wilderness within man.

The Revelation in the desert serves as a constant reminder that if man does not conquer the desert, it may eventually conquer him. There is no peaceful co-existence between the two, both in the physical and the spiritual realms.

The protracted lingering in the desert served for the children of Israel as an intensive schooling in preparation for entering the land of their destination. Their trials and tribulations are told in detail in the 33 chapters of *Bamidbar*. The

wilderness became thus not only the locale where Tora was given, but also part of Tora itself.

THE FIRST act Moses is ordered to undertake, as the story of the Israelites in the desert unfolds, is to take a census of all adult males "20 years old and upward, all that are able to go to war" (Numbers 1:3). Why an army? Weren't they used to relying on the miracles wrought by God and Moses, His faithful messenger? He who subdued their fierce enemies in Egypt, He who split the sea for them - isn't He going to help them reach their destination as He had promised time and time again?

Of course, He is going to help them, but the lesson they must learn at this point, as they are preparing to go to their own land, is that one must not rely on miracles alone. In fact,

one is not allowed by Jewish law to rely on miracles (Bab. Talmud, Shabat 32b). To benefit from the miraculous help of God, Israel, as an independent nation in its own land, must have a well-trained, well-equipped army.

The army to be formed was not to be merely a token military force, comprised of a select group only, but to include each and every adult member of the congregation of Israel "from 20 years old and upward." A true people's army.

This represents quite a revolutionary idea for the ancient world. Israel is usually credited with heralding the ideas of liberty, equality and the like. The fact that Israel is also the originator of a new revolutionary military concept is hardly known.

Yet, indeed, this is history's first record of an army that is composed neither of slaves or mercenaries, nor of volunteers or professional soldiers, but rather an entire people. Everyone, without exception, is eligible by age to be conscripted. Everyone serves equally, and men for all the ranks are provided by the people.

Total compulsory conscription is generally considered a recent innovation. It was not found in ancient

The ethical element

By MOSHE KOHN / Jerusalem Post Reporter

FORMER U.S. undersecretary of state Prof. Eugene Rostow, Jerusalem philosopher Prof. Emil Fackenheim, prize-winning writer and Ben-Gurion University professor of literature Aharon Appelfeld, Bar-Ilan University professor of economics Elihu Kanovsky, and Minister without Portfolio Prof. Moshe Arens will participate in a conference on "Israel at the dawn of the conservative age: A re-evaluation of liberalism from the standpoint of Israel" in Jerusalem from June 4 to June 6.

The meeting will be the first annual international conference of the Institute for Advanced Strategic and Policy Studies. According to the institute's director, Professor Robert Loewenberg, the conference is part of the institute's effort to "restore the ethical element to the language of political discourse."

This discourse, he said, "is marked by an unsophisticated, often dogmatic relativism that substitutes a terminology of time - 'progressive' - 'reactionary' - and space - 'right' - 'left' - for proper political language."

Loewenberg described this as a "principled abandonment of the ethical," which he attributed to two main factors. "One is academic social science," he said, referring to "the fatal adherence of social science to a value-free or morally neutral position in the study of international affairs."

He continued: "The universities and allied institutions - for example, the news media - emphasize a value-



free objectivity, or a value-laden subjectivity that says that everybody should have values and all values are equal."

The second factor is "the culture of modernity, in which institutions associated with certain versions of freedom and equality are poised to submerge an opposed set of institutions - those associated with what is loosely known as the Judeo-Christian tradition."

Loewenberg, who has taught political theory, American history and Jewish studies at various American universities, settled in Jerusalem two years ago.

"Academic social science is anti-intellectual and anti-philosophic," he said. "It explains everything in reductionist terms - Marxism, Darwinism, Freudianism and the like. It never explains human affairs in relation to the mind, the soul, ideas."

"Our purpose, on the other hand, is based on the assessment that, when all is said and done, what counts is ideas and the institutions based on them."

And among the institute's purposes stated in its "articles of association" (it is registered as an *amutah* in Jerusalem) is "to promote an informed scholarly discourse regarding the foundations of western civilization, in particular regarding the sources of western civilization in Jerusalem and Athens."

Among the other scheduled participants in the June conference are four Knesset Members - physics professor and former science and development minister Yuval Ne'eman, former finance minister Yigal Cohen-Orzag, Uzi Landau and former cabinet secretary Dan Meridor; Bar-Ilan professors Paul Eidelberg (political science) and A. Harel Fisch (literature); Hebrew University history Professor Shlomo Aronson; Tel Aviv University literature Professor Edward Alexander; Haifa University history Professor Yosef Nedava, and Jewish Agency director-general Shlomo Tadmor.

Rostow is to be awarded a prize by the institute for "distinguished pursuit by a scholar and statesman of lawful peace."

Concerning the latter concept, Loewenberg explained: "There is a liberal doctrine of peace according to which truth is inaccessible to man. It follows from this that justice is wholly relative."

"This doctrine, in addition to being false and illogical, is also the source of man's greatest injustices. In particular it is the source of a certain version of peace in our time that is indistinguishable from oppression and murder."

Pretentious programme

ISRAEL FESTIVAL - Mr. Sprat's 21st Century Popular Motets (Wise Auditorium, Givat Ram, May 25).

MUSIC / Yohanan Boehm

not always clear, and the tunes were rather artificial and uninteresting. It was really the vocal double bass and percussion background provided by group members which kept interest up.

The inclusion of Thomas Morley's "Now is the Month of Maying," from the end of the 16th century, served as proof of the company's solid musical grounding.

But this was clearly a programme aimed at the young generation, and it was probably my mistake to try and approach Mr. Sprat seriously.

ISRAEL FESTIVAL - Jean-Claude Mara, pan pipe, and Elisabeth Valletti, harp (Doraville Abbey, Jerusalem, May 24). Music mostly by Jean-Claude Mara and Elisabeth Valletti.

THE PAN PIPE has been popularized by George Zamfir and his recordings, and that probably explains why the programmes pre-

sented by Jean-Claude Mara were overcrowded, but, whereas the Rumanian artist performs well-known music of quality, giving it a special twang with his instrument's peculiar tonal characteristics, Mara insisted on presenting his own creations which are rather insignificant. Miss Valletti's performance on the harp did not add anything of interest. As for the "classical" contributions, Ketelbey's *Dans le jardin d'un monastere* the *Ave Maria* by Schubert should not be included in a "serious" church concert.

A serious distraction was a strong whistling wind outside, whose ethereal sounds ironically made the shortcomings of the pan pipe even more apparent.

Having been unable to share the concentration (or was it boredom?) of the audience, I avoided the second part of the programme, which mostly offered Jean-Claude Mara and Elisabeth Valletti in their own inspirations.

EWISH TRADITION changed the ancient name of the fourth book of Tora from the Book of Numbers (*umash ha-pikudim*) to *Bamidbar*, meaning, in the wilderness. This range (mentioned in Mishna Yoma 1) and still preserved in most Bible translations) is not without significance.

The Israelites' sojourn in the desert for no less than 40 years seems to be a most important phase in their march from bondage to freedom. If Exodus became a paradigm for liberation, the interim stay in the wilderness is no less exemplary. The book *Bamidbar* teaches us that there are no short-cuts to the Promised land, and no instant transformation from bands of liberated slaves into a responsible, self-governing nation. To generation of redemption (*dor eula*) without a generation dying out in the desert (*dor ha-midbar*)

preceding it. The commencement of the reading of the book of *Bamidbar* in the synagogue is always on the Sabbath before *Shavuot*, marking the giving of Tora on Mount Sinai. The very fact that the Tora was given at Sinai, in the wilderness, called forth numerous interpretations in Judaic thought. The best-known of these is that God chose to give the Tora in no-man's land, to show that it does not belong to any one people or land, but is free for everyone who is ready to accept it. The location of the Revelation proclaims, according to this interpretation (*Mekila*), the universality of Tora.

Other interpretations read different messages in the link between Tora and the wilderness. All emphasize that the wilderness location is not accidental, but a part of the significance of Tora and redemp-

times in Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, Greece or Rome. It was unknown during medieval times, when the responsibility to fight for one's people or country was divided between the commanding noblemen and the commanded masses of slaves. The first instance in which we find an entire people sharing equal responsibility for its military duties is with the children of Israel, in the desert.

The army formed in the desert was yet in another sense to be a true people's army in contrast to a militaristic fighting force. As Moses is about to take the census for the

purpose of forming the army, he is told: "Take ye the sum of all the congregation of Israel by their families, by their fathers' houses, according to the number of names" (Num. 1:2). The Israeli soldier is not to become a mere nameless number; he must remain always an individual with an individual name. He must never become an anonymous GI, but must always remain part of his family and father's house. A soldier-fighter in time of need, a son and family man, all the time.

Rabbi Peli is professor of Jewish Thought and Literature, Ben-Gurion University.

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An additional performance by Studio Hinderik (Holland), "The Edge of the Sidewalk", today at 6.00 p.m. at Gerard Behar Centre.

Today, May 28

Macunaima (Brazil), Jerusalem Theatre 8 p.m.
New Sadler's Wells Opera (Great Britain), "The Mikado", Binyanei Ha'uma 5 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
The drama division, Kol Israel, "From its Beginning to its End", Jerusalem Khan Theatre 8.30 p.m.
The Songmakers' Almanac, Hebrew Melodies, Wise Auditorium 9 p.m.
The Pink Trio, Diplomat Hotel 11 p.m.

Tickets are available at the Jerusalem Sherover Theatre, Tel. 02-631900, 633708, Hadran, Tel Aviv and box offices before performances.

"The Mikado" performance planned for May 27, has been transferred to May 30. Tickets are valid for the new date.

Tomorrow, May 29

Macunaima (Brazil), Jerusalem Theatre, 5 p.m.
New Sadler's Wells Opera (Great Britain), "The Mikado", Binyanei Ha'uma 5 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
Compagnie Rosas (Belgium), Gerard Behar Centre, 9 p.m.
"Kemp's Jig" (Great Britain), Jerusalem Khan Theatre, 6 p.m.
Studio Hinderik (Holland), "The Chest from China", Y.M.C.A., 4 p.m.
The Songmakers' Almanac (Great Britain), Hebrew Melodies, Wise Auditorium, 8 p.m.
The Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra, Bach-Handel Marathon, Dormition Abbey, from 5 p.m.
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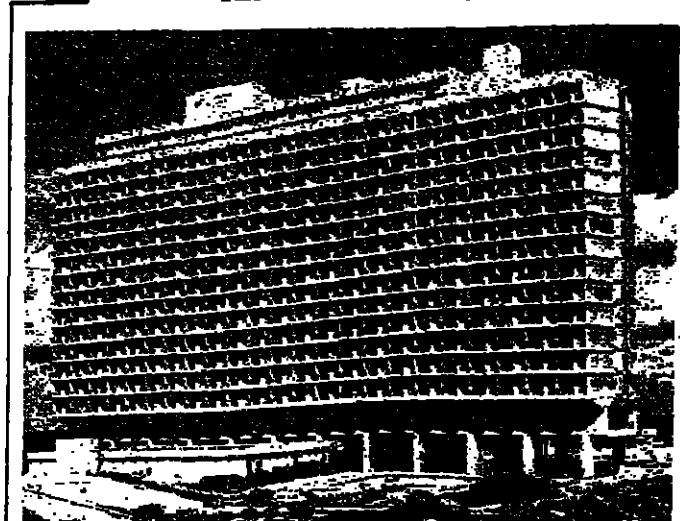
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